The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 234 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3 1913. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Commencing with the departure of the SALSETTE from Bombay on the 3rd January 1914, the Homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will be timed to arrive at MARSEILLES at noon on Fridays. This will bring into effect the following improved transits:—

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 ,,

Particulars of Sailings will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper.

For further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	8000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Monzolia ..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	3rd. Dec.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	14th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st, Class Single.	1st Class 2nd Class Return.	2nd Class Single	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. in tins	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes
of

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" Schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of

43-1, Bowbazar Street, Majumdar Bros. & Co. CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents.*

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
KOLA	1205	Th. 4th Dec.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA	2185,	Fri. 5th Dec.	*6 a.m.	Direct.
LIASA,	2184,	Mon. 8th Dec.	11 a.m.	†I. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "PUTIALA" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 3rd December, calling at Verawal Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Charbar, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 11th Dece.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 25th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 8th Jan."
*PENTAKOTA	3418	22nd ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay

3rd December 1913.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

X'MAS 1913

Orders are now being Registered
AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner,
BOMBAY & POONA,
NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
169

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

REFINEMENT IN JEWELRY

It is not our purpose to invite attention to the featureless and conventional every-day jewelry which give no opportunity for wandering beyond the hardest rules of economy as this class of ornament is now stocked almost everywhere and is included with imitations and shams which form the bulk of such stock. We hold none of these, but we offer to those who will not luxuriate in real precious or costly gems, the alternative of an up-to-date collection of artistically fashioned plain gold ornaments, as we know from experience that there are many who prefer to possess a little good gold jewellery than an abundance of imitation. Our object in this advertisement is rather to draw the attention of those in search of something singular and out of the ordinary, to fancies in gemmed ornaments and so fashioned as to excite admiration by individual touches of artistic dealing,—just those which create fashion or suggest its variation and which alone call forth the efforts of the artist, stimulating him to new ideas. We are certain that there is a select circle who take a delight in the work of the jewellers' art in the carrying out of which platinum, a very precious metal, takes a leading part to-day. Fashion and beauty in jewelry is to be found in distinctive and modern treatment and in the blending of colours of the gems used, irrespective of mere cost. Cost in a beautifully designed ornament, however small, is now as much a negligible consideration for calculating investment-value for future exchange, as fututure exchange value in a beautifully designed dress or hat, the initial cost of each of which may be identical with the cost of the jewel. Jewelry has long ceased to be the symbol of wealth. Fashionable jewelry is recognised to-day as a necessity and a necessity which goes hand in hand with the progress of fashion in dress.

The ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given this season are the

JEWELLED PENDANT
JEWELLED NECKSLIDE
AND THE
JEWELLED EARRING

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality and quantity of work.

We are offering this season the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold, the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems, and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and in which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Jewellers & Watchmakers, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.
Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.
INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED
MESSRS. A. HUSEIN & CO., *SECRETARY.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

Rs. a.

Per line..... 0 4

Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 50, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the world known Bluthner Pianos.

FRUIT ! ! ! FRUIT ! ! !

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Halwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8, 5lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0, Carr-paid; of ("Chronicle" named) TUKINA & CO., Market, Bombay.

WANTED

REQUIRED a Private Secretary of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December, by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

BANDSMEN.—Two Cornet Soloists. One Piccolo, and Flute Soloist. An exceptional opportunity for good players. Good Bonus and Staff pay offered.—Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 36th Sikhs, Lucknow.

CUTTER—A smart young man of all-round experience in Gents', seeks situation as cutter or assistant. Bombay preferred. Certificate of proficiency in cutting. Apply "Cutter," c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0924

CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL.—WANTED immediately a fully trained Indian NURSE. Preference given to one who can read and write English. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem rising to Rs. 55. Maintenance and washing. Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 0917

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.- WANTED a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT WAREHOUSE MANAGER for the East Indian Railway Workshops at Lillooah. Preference will be given to a well educated Mechanic with some experience of store keeping. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem with prospects for a suitable man. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to THE CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, on or before 15-12-1913.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.

Calcutta, 29th November, 1913.

THE wife of an Officer I. A. offers 1st class single fare from Calcutta to London by B. I. Golconda 12th February in return for help with two girls aged 2½ and 1½. Nurse or Nursery Governess preferred. Apply Mrs. E. GROSE, care of KING HAMILTON, Calcutta.

WANTED:—Pair Prism Binoculars, 8 or 12 magnifications apply Box 149, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 921

WANTED—A MOTOR VAN to carry 3 tons, second hand. Apply with full particulars to PARIS GARAGE, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A Pedigreed long hair Irish Terrier DOG under six months old. Apply stating details and weight of parents to BROOKES, Kopargaon, Ahmednagar.

WANTED—An Hospital Assistant, permaneat post.—Apply stating salary wanted to DR. MEHERJEE, 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED A GRADUATE (Optional Science) for St. VII. Apply to MANAGER, Basel Mission High School, Honavar, Kanara. 0914

WANTED for Gokuldas Tejpal High School UNDER GRADUATE teacher knowing Gymnastics on Rs. 40 p. m. (combined). Apply PRINCIPAL. 0912

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, a vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Dairy Farming
Advertising	Engineering in all branches
Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 12.
11, Haman Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—STEAM LAUNCH, 30 feet long, to accommodate 20 persons. Apply with photograph to PARIS GARAGE, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with knowledge of English.—Apply sharp personally to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Mangrol State, 465, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. 0910

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for Bhaiband Sabha Charitable Dispensary for Women.—Apply with testimonials stating terms to THE SECRETARY, BHAIBAND SABHA, Hyderabad, Sind. 0918

WANTED AT ONCE, a CLERK with a good knowledge of English correspondence. Must be an accurate Stenographer and Typist. Apply with copies of certificates to

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO.,
Bombay.

WANTED a Female Hospital Assistant for Srinagar Pilgrims Hospital, Garhwal District. Pay Rs. 40 plus Rs. 15 hill allowance per month, with free quarters.

Apply with testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Garhwal.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0669

WANTED—Two SUB-OVERSEERS on consolidated salary of Rs. 60 each on temporary establishment.

Apply with testimonials before 15th December 1913.

(Sd.) D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh, District.

Jalgaon, 30th November 1913.

WANTED Governess in January, must be pure European, to teach two girls, eleven and eight years, usual English subjects, also music, drawing; French or German; must be willing to undertake entire charge of children. Ayah kept.—Reply, sending copies of testimonials, to MRS. FERARD, c/o Commissioner, Lucknow, Oudh.

WANTED immediately a really first class Boys High School, Poona.

(1) A competent Mathematics Teacher (Graduate.)

(2) A Graduate strong in English.

Apply stating teams to HON. SECRETARY.

WANTED for the Surat Mission High School (1) a SCIENCE MASTER for all the subjects of the new science course, and (2) an ASSISTANT MASTER, strong in History and Geography. Apply with testimonials, stating salary expected, to

THE MANAGER.

WANTED immediately young European as SUPERINTENDENT OF DESPATCH DEPARTMENT, must understand the work and be able to take control. One used to Wines, Grocery and Oilmanstores preferred. Four years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to

SECRETARY,
International Stores, Ltd.,
Colombo.

WANTED well trained man with railway experience for combined post of Surveyor and Draftsman on a consolidated salary of Rs. 50 per month. Must be rapid and robust. One with knowledge of estimating preferred.—Apply with copies of certificates and specimen of work to MANAGER, Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway Dehri on-Sone.

WANTED immediate a really first class practical dressmaker with European references and training for an English firm, good salary and prospects to a reliable lady. —Apply with copies of testimonials salary required, age, photo, and all particular to H. HOLMES, Edward House Karachi.

FOR SALE:

A GOOD MILLINERY business FOR SALE in Bombay. Well patronised disposing owing to ill-health. For particulars apply to Box No. 128 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0765.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A BRAKE, by Dykes & Co., Calcutta, in perfect condition with set of English Harness.

Turnout complete Rs. 1,800.

For further particulars apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, Brake Fund, 12th Cavalry, Lucknow.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING ON LEAVE.

SUNBEAM CAR, 1910 model, 12/16 H.P., 5 seated torpedo body, telescopic luggage grid behind painted and unholstered dark green complete with hood, horn, speedometre, 5 lamps, spare wheel, etc., etc., also new spare differential and bronze worm, etc. In very good running order and lately overhauled insured. Price Rs. 4,500 or offer.

Apply R. E. GIBSON,
Government House, Bombay.
(Till December 5th)
Thereafter to
A. HYLAND,
Hughes Road,
Bombay.

0908

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One new shaping machine and one milling and wheel cutting machine. Moderate price. Apply MISTRY PURSHOTAM NANJI, 4th Kumbharwada Sandhurst Road. 0925

FOR SALE.—The wire haired Fox-Terrier bitch Jaccinth Faggot (Regd.) Sire, Double Wire ex Paddock Judy. Born Dec. 11th 1912 Can win. Price Rs. 150.—Apply BENNETT, S. T. C., Bombay.

FOR SALE—Two complete X-Rays outfits worked by accumulator Cells and by 230 Volts D.C.—Full particulars from Dr. MEHERJEE, 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails. starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE, Brown Australian horse "KINGCRAFT," aged, between 14.3 and 15 hands. Believed sound. Perfectly confidential ladies' hack ridden by owner regularly in the hills. Has been broken to harness, but not trapped by present owner. Priced low. Apply

MRS. HEPPER,
Mount Pleasant Rd.,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—The Abbey Hill Estate, Mussoorie, United Provinces, consisting of 87 acres of land, on which are the houses "The Abbey," "Grant Castle," "Hazel Brae," "Frankfort," "Seafield" and "Louchletter." Also several good building sites.—For further particulars apply to Mr. A. GRANT, c/o. Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bombay.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR CAR FOR ..... -Rs. 4,000. 11.9 H.-P. A... ton Car, 4 seater, imported int... , October 1912, has run less than 2,000 miles. In excellent order with many spares including detachable wheel. Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply to Lt.-Col. C. BELL, North Court, Jubbulpore.

WELL BRED SCOTTISH (ABERDEEN) TERRIERS born on 4th October 1913. Both parents imported dogs of Champion Stock. 1 Dog, Rs. 75. 3 Bitches at Rs. 50 (each).

Apply Lt.-Col. POLLARD, 29th Lancers, Poona.

TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW (SOONA CAZA) at Khandalla to let four bed-rooms with bath-rooms, stable and outhouse. Apply Mr. M. M. MISTRY, No. 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, c/o Merwanji, Bana, Architects. 0752

BOARD and RESIDENCE available in private family in Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office. Large and breezy rooms. Excellent table. All home comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET BUNGALOW, on top of Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road. sea view all round. Apply TYABALLY C. BARODAWALLA, above address.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET.—One BIG and AIRY SHOP, about 4,000 to 5,000 square feet with Gallery. Complete with Electric Lights, three sides open on Public Road, situated Hornby Road. Apply to No. 148, c/o Advert. Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 0906

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba Guncarriage Street, newly painted aviy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 20—22. Apply KHAMBATA and Co., 289 Hornby Road. 0886

TO LET—Fourth Floor from 1st December, three Bed rooms, one big middle Room, good sanitary arrangements with Electric Light and Fans, one Cook-room, two servants' rooms, one Bath room and one flushing W. C., 12 by 10; 20 by 13; 12 by 10; 18 by 21. Apply Mrs. WADYA, 37, Marine Lines.

TO BE LET from 1st December, first floor of Victoria Hall, Victoria 2nd Cross Lane, Byculla. Large Drawing and Dining Room, four Bedrooms, Stables, etc Open on all sides. Large garden.—Apply to

E. D. SASSOON and Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.

MATHERAN for December and Xmas. FURNISHED BLOCKS, COTTAGES and BUNGALOWS, 2 to 4 Bed Rooms, mosaic or tiled flooring and tiled roof for poor and middle class Europeans and other gentry, are now available for December, and Xmas season. Situatino in cool, quiet and healthy locality. Monthly rents from Rs. 50/- for longer periods greater reduction. Apply sharp to Mr. M. Burke, Engineer, Matheran Railway Neral. 0893

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

WANTED AN AUDITOR, preferably one with general experience of small Railways and strong in Traffic Audit. Salary Rs. 150 to 250 according to qualifications. The appointment is permanent subject to six months probation.

Apply to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Junagadh Railway, Junagadh, Kathiawar. 0883

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Accountant General's Office, United Provinces, Allahabad, a Shorthand Typist, capable of writing 100 words per minute, and a good Typewriter. Salary according to qualifications. Preference will be given to those who have passed the advanced grade examination for Shorthand.

No person need apply who has not passed the Matriculation or Entrance Examination of an Indian University.

Application should be made in person at the Accountant General's Office.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from R. D. Sadhna Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., will sell by public auction the following Race horses, the property of Mr. Lions, at the Race Course on the 13th December 1913 at 8 a.m.

For performances see "Asian" Calendar.
Terms strictly cash.
G. A. H. Sweeden 13-3 4 yrs.
Ch. A. H. Haify 6 yrs.
G A. H. Salisbury 13-3 4 yrs.
G. A. H. Rummy 14-0 4 yrs.
B. A. H. Ream 13-1½ aged.
Malayeb 13-1½ aged.

For particulars apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
General Merchants and
Commission Agents.
Bellasis Road, Byculla.
0909

THE LAHORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following positions in the General Office of the above Company.

HEAD CLERK. Remuneration commencing Rs. 80 per mensem rising to a maximum of Rs. 150 by yearly increments of Rs. 5, subject to good conduct and efficiency.

SECOND CLERK. Remuneration commencing Rs. 40 per mensem rising to a maximum of Rs. 70 by yearly increments of Rs. 5, subject to good conduct and efficiency.

Also a Main Superinteadent, remuneration to commence at Rs. 150 per mensem.

Applicants should have been employed previously in a similar capacity and the successful candidate for the position of Head Clerk will be required to deposit with the Company as security a sum of Rs. 750. (interest for which will be given at current rates.)

Applications to be addressed to the General Manager and will be received not later than the 10th of December, 1913.

G. R. DRUMMOND, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai Navazbai widow of Rustim Dossabhoy Doctor of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described ALL persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 248 2/9, square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118 and 2119 New No. 1A/9223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 3 5506, together, with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2005, (1) Street No. 7A all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Khetwady 10th Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the property of Cumroodin Tyabji on the West by the Khetwady 10th Lane on the North by the property of Dhunjibhoy Nowroji Gariwalla, and on the South by the property of Gulbai daughter of Merwanji Bomonji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1913.

VACHHA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
0863.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for WINDING UP the abovenamed Company by the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY was on the 29th day of November, 1913 presented to the Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar in Chambers by Messrs. HIRALAL NIHALCHAND AND WADILAL NAGINDAS residing at Bhendy Bazar Shareholders of the abovenamed Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY the 19th day of December, 1913; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company, under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 29th day of November 1913.

SURAJMAL & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
25, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay
0896

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL and ROYAL CONSULATE for AUSTRIA-HUNGARY at Bombay has removed from No. 4, Queen's Road, to

NORTHCOTE HOUSE,
Apollo Bunder.

Bombay, 29th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

PIECEWORK TENDERS are invited for constructing quarters for establishment at Bhatghar; the approximate value of work to be done is:—

South Bank	Rs. 27,960
North Bank	Rs. 16,928
	Rs. 44,888

The tenders should reach the undersigned not later than noon on 6th December 1913. The forms of tenders with items ready written and specifications can be had on payment of Rupee 1 from the Accountant of this office on any working day during office hours.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer.
Lake Whiting District.

Camp Bhatgar, 29th November 1913.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following articles required for various Central and District Jails in the Province of Bihar and Orissa:—

Paddy, 31,700 mds., Rice (ordinary) 16,000 mds., wheat, 9,500 mds., barley and makai, 13,500 mds., mustard seed, 13,500 mds., pulses of varieties, 21,300 mds., coal, 53,200 mds., kerosine oil (Elephant Brand) 2,500 tins.

Full particulars of the quantities of the articles required and the jails to be supplied as well as the conditions of supply will be found in the issues of the Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta Gazettes of the 19th and 26th November and 3rd December 1913, and in the issues of the C. P. Gazette of the 22nd and 29th November and 6th December 1913, and also on application to this office.

Applications quoting the rates with samples of grains will be received by the undersigned on or before the 15th December 1913.

B. J. SINGH, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bihar and Orissa.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Medical Stores for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1914.

Forms of tender (which also contain the specifications and conditions on which tenders will be considered and contracts let) can be had on payment of Rs. 2-12 each from the Company's Chief Medical Officer, Rayapuram, Madras, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

Every tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. This amount must be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company or to the Company's Cashier at Madras and the receipt for the same sent along with the tender. This earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers but retained towards the security of the successful tenderer.

Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers to reach the Agent, MADRAS and SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., Rayapuram, Madras, by 12 noon on Saturday the 20th December 1913.

Covers should be marked on the outside "TENDER FOR MEDICAL STORES."

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY. LD.

(In LIQUIDATION.)

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the following articles and goods belonging to the Gujarat Automobile Transport Company, Ld. (In Liquidation).

One Road Locomotive by Messrs. John Fowler and Co. Ld. Eight Goods Wagons.

Two Passenger Coaches by Messrs. Dykes and Co., of Calcutta.

One Lot Spare Parts consisting of Piston Rings, Boiler Tubes, Bolts, Fire Bars, Boiler Pump, etc.

Sundry Articles consisting of Engine Lanterns, Oil Cans, Funnels, Cast and Scrap Iron, Spanners, etc.

The Tenders might be for all the articles and goods or for any one or more of the items separately.

The above are lying in the compound of the Western India Manufacturing Co. Ld., Kalichoki Road, and may be inspected there.

The Tenders must reach the undersigned before 4 p.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER, 1913.

The undersigned do not undertake to accept the highest or any other tender.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY.
Associated Accountants, (London.)
Liquidators.

Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 28th November, 1913. 0891

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

Daily Express: Through service between Bombay, Delhi Ferozepore, Lahore Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Also additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

DOWN. Fast Northern Passenger.		Stations.		UP. North-Fast ern Express. Passenger.
1,2,3 H. M.	1,2,3 H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21.45	21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.50
3.20	20.37 Arr:	Mutra	Dep:	8.45
6.55	23.30 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
	5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
	7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt	,,	22. 9
	8.56 ,,	Lahore Cantt: West	,,	20.32
	11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
	13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
	12.47 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
	15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
	19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
	20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

Also through 1st and 2nd class carriages between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur.

Down Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M.		Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M.
21.00	Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.50
23.50	,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23	Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27	,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10	,,	Ambala Cantt:	,,	21. 8

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
General Traffic Manager.
250

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 11th day of DECEMBER 1913 for the supply of:—

250 Tons Powell's Duffryn Cardiff Coal for ready delivery from alongside Steamer or from Bunder.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1913. 0928

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE BAYANA-AGRA SECTION (Broad-gauge) of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been opened for PUBLIC TRAFFIC on and from 1st DECEMBER, 1913.

By the opening of the Bayana-Agra connection, the B. B. and C. I. Railway have direct communication to and from Agra by their Broad-gauge system, passing through the historic town of Fatehpur-Sikri, a former capital of the Moghul Empire.

Particulars as to Rates, Rates, etc., can be had on application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December, 1913. 250

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at single fares for the double journey will be issued between any two stations over 100 miles apart over the G. I. P. Railway from the 12th to the 31st December, 1913, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of the 14th January, 1914.

Intermediate class return tickets at 6 pies per mile will also be issued between any two stations for any distance over 100 miles where intermediate class accommodation is provided on trains.

The above concession will also apply to stations short of 100 miles provided fares are paid as for 101 miles.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

Holders of 1st and 2nd class return tickets (at this concession rate) between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Delhi, Muttra or Agra by the G. I. P. Railway route can return by the B. B. and C. I. Railway route and vice versa without any extra charge.

Also holders of return concession tickets between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Agra and Delhi can return over this Railway from Cawnpore and similarly holders of return concession tickets between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Cawnpore can return over this Railway from Agra or Delhi.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913. 262

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which NOTICES have been received, will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1913, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

45. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Seconded by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.I.E.—For voting an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy on his approaching visit to Bombay and for appointing a Committee to draft the Address.

46. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar.—For obtaining a report as to the circumstances which led to the closing of the Hindu Bombay Ground at Clerk Road, which is proposed to be leased to the Western India Turf Club for parking carriages.

47. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For expressing opinion that in future no urinals, latrines or night soil depots be placed within twenty-five yards of Jamatkhanas, Mahajanwadis or any places of worship.

48. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.—For obtaining a report as to the action taken by the Commissioner with regard to the resolution of the Corporation regarding the question of improving the lighting of the City with special reference to the comparative merits of gas and electric power.

49. From the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.—For obtaining certain particulars concerning the expenditure in respect of the widening and making of new roads since the year 1899 and in respect of provision of overbridges.

50. From Mr. Joseph Baptista.—For addressing Government for an amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to make a grant of one lakh of rupees towards the relief of the sufferings of Indians in South Africa.

51-52. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar.—(51) For obtaining a report as to the expenditure necessary for properly lighting private streets about which complaints have been received during the last five years. (52) For cancelling the permission given to the Tramways Company to have Standing accommodation on their cars unless the half rate fare to children is restored by the Company or unless passengers not provided with seating accommodation are carried at a uniform fare of half an anna.

53. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the smell emanating from the Low Level Channel from Haines Road to Worli, which is supposed to be the cause of a particular kind of fever and sore throat prevalent in that locality.

54. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.—For obtaining a report as to the measures necessary for mitigating dust nuisance in Fort.

55. From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master.—For appointing Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji to be an additional member of certain Committees.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1913. 0923

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the Court house (cost about Rs. 55,000) at Alibag, and will be received upto 12 NOON on 9th DECEMBER, 1913, at Camp Karjat.

2. A sum of Rs. [illegible] in currency notes is to accompany the tenders, the forms of which can be obtained for Rs. 2 each set.

3. For particulars regarding work, &c., apply to the office of the undersigned. The right to accept or reject any tenders without assigning any reasons is reserved.

J. H. ADVANI,
B.Sc., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kolaba District.
Camp Nagothna, 30th November, 1913.
0919

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913-14.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1913, and ending on SATURDAY, 7th March 1914. Extra Meetings, 10 days, and Bombay Races 5 days.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

Whole Season, 15 Days' Racing

	Rs.
Members of the Turf Club	15 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club	50 each.
Ladies	15 each

Bombay Races only, 11th 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th February 1914.

	Rs
Members of the Turf Club	25 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club ...	25 each....
Ladies	5 each.

To Members of the Turf Club a ticket will be issued; to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs	Bombay Races.	Rs.
Gentleman ...	5 0	Gentleman ...	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs	Bombay Races.	Rs.
Gentleman ...	1 8	Gentleman ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 20th November, 1913. 0782

SPECIFICATION AND SALE PRICES OF MOTOR CARS.

BELONGING TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR OF ALWAR.

15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Colonial Napier.

IGNITION—Dual.
Body—Touring body. Detachable back seats. Square Dicky seats. Cape-cart hood. Windscreen, Horn, Speedometer.
Wheels—Rudge-Whitworth detachable, one spare with tyres. Was imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 11,378,1-0.
Price now Rs. 8,000-0-0.
8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.

Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood, Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheel and one spare wheel.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 4,123-3-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.
8 H. P. twin cylinder Swift Car.

Ignition—Magneto.
Single hinged screen. Hood, Horn and Speedometer. Acetylene head light and 2 oil side lamps. Two seated body with extra back seat. Detachable wheels and one stepney.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 4,413-15-0.
Price now Rs. 3,800.

Commercial Car Ltd.
Double story Motor Bus. Type W. P. No. W. 334. 4 Cylinder. Dual Ignition. Artillery wheels. Double tyres. Chain driven.
Three speeds forward and reverse.
Spare tools. Head and Side Lamps.
To seat 38.
Imported one year ago. In excellent running order.
Cost Price Rs. 15,906-2-0.
Price now Rs. 13,000.

For further particulars apply to the CONTROLLER HOUSEHOLD to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
19, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A GREAT QUANTITY OF CHINTZ OF VARIOUS COLOURS, DAMAGED BY FIRE.

By order of Mr. Hardwarimul Rameshwar and on account and at the risk of the Property Insurance Co., of London, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 11 a.m., (S.T.), at Kabootarkhana, Mody Khana in Fort, and opposite the building of Mr. Asar Veerjee.

A great quantity of Chintz of various colours, damaged and burnt by fire.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery to be taken on the next day.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF INDIAN MADE DHOTTEES of WELL-KNOWN QUALITIES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jamnadas Keshowji and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 11 a.m., (S.T.), at Kalbadevi, in the Morarjee Goculdas Market in Radha Gulley at shop No. 166, the following piece-goods of the above Insolvents such as a very large quantity of country made Dhottees of well-known quality.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—All the above will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assigne of the estate of Meghjee Khetsey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th day of December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of toka land or ground with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Matunga without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6650 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14, New No. A/15170, Old Survey No. 0, and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 838 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 7545, 7546, and Street Nos. 112 and 113 and bounded on the East by the property of Broz Fernandez, on the West by the property of Thakordas Manmohandas, on the North by the property of Govind Mahadu and on the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT GADARWADA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent Khetsey Curamsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 16th day of December 1913 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings thereon, situate at Marchganj Moholla in Gadarwada, in Tehsil Gadarwada, in Narsinhpoor District and bounded on the North by the Marchganj Bazar, on the South by the Government land, on the East by the kotha of Sheth Manekmal, on the West by the kotha of Ramlal Mohanlal and which are now in occupation of the Insolvent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A GREAT QUANTITY OF WOOLLEN, AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS AND WHITE AND GREY SHIRTINGS, BURNT AND DAMAGED BY FIRE.

By order of Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjee Banatwala, Ramjee Thakersey, Valabhdas Lakhmidas, Dharamsey Ruttonsey, Bomanjee Framjee and Chatoorbhuj Kalidas and on account and at the risk of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A great quantity of Woollen and Coloured piece-goods and White and Grey Shirtings burnt and damaged by fire.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1913.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a SOVEREIGN cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnager—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF MOUNT ROAD NEAR GORUPDEO ROAD OART IN THE LANE NEXT TO MARATHI SCHOOL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Davidas, attorneys for Mr. Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of Mahomedalli Dosaji Masalawala and Abdulalli Hakimji Pagdiwala, the defaulting purchasers at the sale held on the 10th day of June 1910, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of April 1904, and made between Mahomedali Abdool Hussein Goriawala of the one part and Tehilram Girdharidas of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of December 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the chawl standing thereon situate on the East side of Mount Road near Gorupdeo Road Oart outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-four square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155, New No. A/11796, Old Survey No. 681 and New Survey No. 9/3720 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 7950 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Ganpat Manekji, on the West by the property of Sewji Bapooji, on the North by the village passage and on the South by the property of Nuddoo Dewji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Davidas, attorneys for the vendor at their Office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN. AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF SUPERIOR BLACK VENETIANS, COATINGS, SUITING FLANNELS, TWEEDS, WHIP CORDS, WHITE SERGE, CRICKET FLANNELS, ETC. SUITABLE FOR THE OCCASION OF THE COMING CHRISTMAS.

On SATURDAY the 6th and MONDAY the 8th day of December, 1913 at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop opposite Messrs. C. M. Bhesania and Empire Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of Superior Woollen piece goods received per S. S. Masilia comprising:—Fancy checked, Vienna, Covert and Worsted Coatings black Superior Venetians, blue and black Venetian Coatings, blue twill serge, fancy colored superior whipcord, coatings, fancy colored herringbone coatings, white twill and Knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white striped serge and cricket flannels, colored super homespuns, etc. of 3 to 12 yards in length. The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS:

"ALCAZAR"
CINEMA DE LUXE

6-30 10.
THE TALK OF THE CITY.
THE CLIFTON DUO
INTRODUCING
THE MAGNETIC SOUBRETTE REINA SELMA THE WONDERFUL DANCER
IN HER NOVEL BURLESQUE
"SALAAM RAGTIME"
ALSO
The Hebrew Comedian LEW JAMES In his Great CHARACTER STUDY:—The Hebrew Newsboy
FULL COMPLEMENT OF PICTURES.
Including
A PEARL AMONGST PHOTO-PLAYS
THE FATAL BRAND A THRILLING RUSSIAN DRAMA
COMICS SENIC TOPICALS.
No advance on Prices

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
Second Concert
1913-14 Season
FAUST.
(Gounod)
Thursday, 18th December at 9-30 p. m.
IN
TOWN HALL.
RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4.
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co,. Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Another Thrilling Detective Drama
THE INCRIMINATING HANDKERCHIEF
IN TWO PARTS.
A Story replete with Incident and Excitement.
Full Complement of other Pictures.
1. Regatta on the Mekong, Siam. *(Coloured.)*
2. The Daniels—Acrobatic Jumpers.
3. Polidor—Dancing Master. *(Comic.)*
THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 *and* 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE EXCELSIOR
The film of films.
Emile Zola's
GERMINAL
The whole magnificent film
Every Night
Beginning at 6 p.m. and 9-15.
If you have seen the first half, come at 6-30 or 10 to see the second half,
A little bit of rollicking fun,
LITTLE ZOLA
from Drury Lane.
Four feet two, and funny every inch,
SONGS: DANCES: STORIES,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
MAUD ALLAN
AND
Leo, Jan and Mischel
CHERNIAVSKY
WILL POSITIVELY REAPPEAR ON
December 9th
and following four nights.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
PRICES:
PRIVATE BOXES Rs. 20 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 5.
BALCONY Rs. 4.
GALLERY Rs. 3.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

TO-MORROW NIGHT
9 to 10 p. m. at
St. Mary's
NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGON.
"Come and see the Honourable Sir Venkat Rao with Troupe. He will keep you all in roars of laughter."

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB
ANNUAL BALL
IN THE
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1913
"NEW YEAR'S EVE,"
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.).
Tickets may be had at any Police Station or from
C. W. SYKES, Hon. Secretary,
Police Station, Grant Road.

NOW OUT.
THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT
FOR
Students and Practitioners
BY
PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., L..M.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY
Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900-1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject All subjects lucidly explained.
With an Appendix.
Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi In testate Succession Act, etc., etc,
Price Rs. 5.
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GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urina Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc

MODERN DENTISTRY
is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand, His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his
FEES MUST BE MODERATE
hence Dr. Boyes revised list of charges as under:—
Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.
Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.
Complete Sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rts. 100 to Rs. 250.
Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.
Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,
personally attends all patients,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

LONDON HALLS MINUS BAND.

LIGHTNING STRIKE OF MUSICIANS.

MEN WIN AT 3 HOUSES.

A campaign of "lightning strikes" in connection with the wages agitation decided upon by the Musicians' Union at certain London music-halls was entered upon the night of Nov. 7, and led to lively scenes in some quarters, writes the "Daily Chronicle":—

In all the union made direct attack on four houses—

The Queen's, Poplar;
The Imperial, Canning Town;
The Surrey, Blackfriars-road; and
Collins', Islington Green.

In the case of the first-named negotiations did not take long, the management agreeing to meet the demands of their musicians, and the performance proceeded almost without the audience knowing that there was anything unusual going on.

The same thing happened at the Imperial, but at the Surrey all the musicians came out at the first house.

Representatives of the union had approached the management early in the evening with a request for payment of the orchestra on the basis of 38s. per week for the first year; 40s. per week in the second year; and 42s. in the three following years; but this was refused.

Mr. Badcoe, the manager, appeared upon the stage, and explained that owing to the dispute with the musicians there would be no orchestra, and the only thing they could offer in the way of music was a piano. He added that all those who wished to leave the theatre could have their money refunded.

CHIRGWIN AND A PIANO.

A man in the pit immediately cried out, "Union men walk out," an endeavour being made at th esame time to start with the performance. Two or three artists who endeavoured to go through their turns were compelled to relinquish the attempt, their voices being inaudible owing to the clamour of the audience and the noise caused by many of them leaving the theatre.

When all who wished had left the theatre order was restored, and to the accompaniment of a piano the artists endeavoured to entertain those of the audience who remained. Chirgwin, the "White-Eyed Kaffir," frequently raised a laugh by making quips at the evening's events.

It was subsequently announced that there would be no second performance that night.

Outside the union pickets were stationed to interview any applicants for employment who might call, and this will be continued during to-day unless the matter is ended satisfactorily to the union.

The secretary of the Amalgamated Musicians' Union pointed out that 31s. for 32 hours, as at present paid, could not be considered adequate pay for professional work, their demand for 38s. is insisted upon. Actually the Surrey, as a "first-class" hall, should, the union contend, pay its musicians two guineas, but, wishing to avoid a strike and to come to amicable terms, 38s. was agreed to.

MEN'S VICTORY AT COLLINS'.

The public entering Collins's Music Hall, Islington, to see the second performance were warned that the band could not be guaranteed, and as the musicians declined to appear at this performance the programme was started with the aid of a piano.

After 40 minutes' deliberation the musicians returned to their accustomed places, and were greeted with tremendous cheering. One of them climbed on to the stage, and, addressing the audience, said the proprietors had met the musicians in a most handsome way, and agreed to pay them the money which they asked for.

The audience cheered loudly. During the absence of the orchestra one of the items—a dance—had proceeded without music.

Asked as to their action in relation to any other halls or syndicates a union official stated that they would take steps to bring other managements to terms as and when they were most likely to succeed. It is anticipated by the union that the whole of the London halls will fall into line in the course of the next three or four days.

SURVEY DIRECTOR'S OFFER.

The managing director of the Surrey Music Hall told a reporter that the orchestra had been offered 36s. and 4s. per matinee per week for the first year—as compared with 31s. and 3s. per matinee paid them at present—with 2s. per week increase in the second year, and a further 2s. increase in the following year, but the men declined those terms.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.
2nd December. 1913

310. *Parade.*—Wednesday 3rd December 1913 Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m at Head Quarters under Section Commanders.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

NOTICE.

Result of Spoon Shoot held on 30th November 1913.

200 Yards.

Sergt Forbes	31—5	26
Bombr Hayward	28—2	26
S.M.I. Maber	32—5	27
Bombr Reed	28—1	27

600 Yards.

Bombr Geldart	31—5	26
Corpl. Hatton	29—4	25
C.S.M.I. Chapple	29q11	30
Spr. Gardiner	24q12	26

1000 Yards.

Sergt Banks	28—2	26
Gunner Brackstone	25p11	26
Bombr Hayward	33—3	30
Sapr. Brackstone	24p11	25

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

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SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
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and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 73 1-16—¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25-28½—1
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 86¼—½
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20·49½ unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 25 15-16—½
„ 2 months hence .. 26 3-16—5-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by speculative selling.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. .. 63-¾ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate). .. .. 1-3 7-32 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd Oct. 1913.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 87½—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st .. 4⅜—1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st. 4 7-16 unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5⅜ unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5⅜ „
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9
Interest day to day loans .. .. 4⅜—1-16
Interest 7 day market loans .. 4½ unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of Englahd about 275,000.
Bills on Madras Rs. 50,000 @ 1 4 3-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 25,000
Day's Exports to Continent 36,000
Futures at New York Mar. 13.12 plus 10
Futures at New York May 13.03 New Month. Advanced on Bullish private crop Reports and onl on Bull support and shori covering.
Spot Cotton at New York 13-50 plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 1-16 plus 1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13.29 plus 10
Futures at New Orleans May. 13.36 N. M.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9¾—½
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.85—⅛
Silver Commercial Bars.. .. .. 56⅝—1

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	18,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Quiet-steady
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Firm.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a moderate enquiry.

Mid-Americans	7.27—1	d.
Egyptian F. G. F... ..	10.10 unchgd.	d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). March. 13.19 plus 17
May 13.11 N.M.
New York Official noon call March 13.19 plus 17
May 13.10 N. M.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 13.36 plus
May 13.42 N. M.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.		To-day's price.
D. J.	..	7·02 plus 15
J. F.	..	7·02 „ 15
F. M.	..	7·02 „ 14
M. A.	..	7·03 „ 14
A. M.	..	7·03 „ 14
M. J.	..	7·01 „ 14
J. J.	..	7·01 „ 14
J. A.	..	6·98 „ 13
A. S.	..	6·85 „
S. O.	..	6·60 „

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON December. 1

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan.; London sellers unch. 37¾
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.
Afloat for United Kingdon unchgd 1,550,000

RUBBER.

Rozario Santa Fe— 62lbs. no sellers quiet.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. no sellers
South Australian Jan.-Feb.; sellers. 35⅞—¾

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp sellers unchanged. 53
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.; Antwerp nominal quiet 47¾—¼
Linseed, Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.; Antwerp sellers quiet. 46¾—½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata Dec.-Jan; Hamburg nearest value quiet. 43—1
Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan.; Hull sellers quiet. 6-14-6—1s.

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £65⅜—1½
Copper Braziers £ 81½—½ 7
Yellow Metal unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 12

ARRIVALS.

Aleppo, Ardgair.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double-Bags) sellers, Jan-Mar, quiet rather easier in some instancts 12-8½—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India value Jan.-March; nothing whatever doing unchanged. 11-11½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec.; easier owing to liquidations Dec. 9-3—1s
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May unchanged. 9-8
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March; quiet at previous quotations unchanged. 13-8 ¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December value. 11-3—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay December value quiet. 11-1½—¾
Java Sugar quiet nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan.; sellers quiet unchanged. 3¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From Our Correspondents.)

Dec. 3.

IMPORT OF TREASURE.

18 bdls. Rupees 29.697 Bahrein Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Market opened steady, banks selling rate for T. T. being 1s. 4-1/16d. and for demand 1s. 4-3/32d. There has been a moderate enquiry for remittance; and 3 months' bill are offering rather more freely.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d:
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Mar.	1-4	1-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	11-32
„ „ forward, Feb. ...	1-4	5-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1-4	17-32
Francs 3 m-s ready	171	3-4
Marks „ „	139	3-4
60 dys Hongkong	141	
„ „ Shanghai	188	1-2
„ „ Japan	148	

BULLION.

There was a heavy fall in prices in the London Market for silver yesterday ready bars dropping ½d. per oz: and two months delivery 5/16. Reuter advises the fall as due to "speculative selling." In the Local Market the rate for the first settlement opened at 76-8 and prices have remained steady during the day. There is a fair demand from up-country.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	76	8	0
„ „ 1st Settlement ..	76	8	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	76	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 29th and 30th November, 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	58*	65,602
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	73	85,968

* Bars only.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	9	0 R. T,
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0 „
White Delhi, May	5	13	6 „

Linseed:—The Market is quiet and easier with more sellers than buyers.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	8	0	B. T.
Bold Brown December	8	2	6	R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	14	6	„

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	9	0	0	R.T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quatations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....58	0	0	
Mimbara 59	8	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 48	8	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is quite.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 49	8	0	
Small 48	8	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	6	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	12	0	B. T.	

COTTON.

The American Markets opened 17 points higher for futures but closed only 10 higher. Liverpool was firm and closed 14 points up for futures. A private cable received to-day states that the New Orleans "Times Democrat" says that indications point to a crop of over 13,700,000 bales. Messrs. Weld and Co's, New York friends cable that their correspondents' reports make the ginnings up to 1st December as 11,766,000 bales. This is against previous estimates of about 12,100,000 bales. The Census Bureau Ginners Report will reach here on the 10th instant. The Home Market have quietly but steadily improved the last few days, and, though we may see fluctuations, we think we have seen bottom prices. Later on we look for increasing strength in the governing Markets.

Late last night, on receipt of the opening telegrams from New York and the closing telegram from Liverpool, the bazaar here was firm, and good Broach advanced to Rs. 312½. A Japanese house is reported to have sold a line of fine Khamgaon Akhola January delivery during the night at Rs. 272 to Rs. 273, probably against purchases up-country. This morning good Broach opened at Rs. 311. The Market has improved during the day, and there has been a good enquiry all round for forward delivery. At the close the bazaar rate for good Broach March is Rs. 312½, and other quotations are about Rs. 2 higher than the Room rates.

BOMBAY C. T. A.'S QUOTATION.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivry
H. G. Bengals	..	231	..	Jan. 25th
M. G. Bengals superfine..				
Do.	242	234	228	.. Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab ..	233	..	..	Jan. 25.
Do. ..	232	..	..	Ready.
M. G. Khandesh.. ..	252	242	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	254	248	..	Ready.
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha	292	..	..	Jan. 25.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	288	..	..	„
Do. Yeotmahl ..	284	..	..	
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ..	280	..	..	„
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	272	..	..	„
Do Amraoti ..	275	..	..	„
Do. Broach ..	323	..	311	Mar. 25th
Do. Muttla ..	250	240	..	Jan. 25th

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports..	51,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price
D. J.	6·99 — 3
J. F.	6·99 — 3
F. M.	6·99 — 3
M. A.	7·00 — 3
A. M.	7·00 — 3
M. J.	7·01 — 3
J. J.	6·98 — 3
J. A.	6·95 — 3
A. S.	6·82 — 3

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Sunday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton 17,148	Bales.	
Wheat 6,030	Cwts.	
Linseed 2,605	„	
Rape, Rai, etc 467	„	
Gingelysced.....25,249	„	
Poppyseed..... 10	„	
Groundnuts.....15,019	„	
Castorseed 1,923	„	
Rice 769	„	
Myrabollams 450	„	
Cottonseed 22,340	„	
Mowraseed 507	„	
Gram 1,997	„	
Jowar..... 547	„	
Maize ..... nil.	„	
Barley 152	„	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market fluctuated in the vicinity of Rs. 95-3 to-day for the 5th January 1914, delivery. The work done was very little. The Market has lost its former activity as the big operator is removed from the field by the cruel hand of death.

Ready paper was placed about an anna less than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 101-8 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Share Market witnessed a depression to-day, and the prices of almost all sorts of shares underwent a big fall. The shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., are sagging day by day and within the last two months the Deferred shares have declined by more than 550 per cent. in value.

Finlays were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 290 to 275. Swan declined to Rs. 260.

Standard touched to Rs. 1,015, but closed at Rs. 1,030. Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,000.

Kohinoors stood steady at Rs. 705.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 185. New Great Eastern touched Rs. 190.

Bank of Bombay shares dropped to Rs. 1,605.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 59.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 71, but closed at Rs. 67-8. Deferred receded to Rs. 100.

Bombay-Burmas changed hands at Rs. 740.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATIONS RESULTS.

Yesterday afternoon the results of the M.D, B.Sc., B.E., L.C.E., and Previous Examinations of the Bombay University were declared at the University Buildings.

M. D. EXAMINATION.

BRANCH I.—MEDICINE.

Candidate No. 1 was absent; candidate No. 2 has failed to pass the examination.

BRANCH II.—MIDWIFERY.

Candidate No. 5, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Pestonji Sethna has passed the examination. Candidates Nos. 3 and 4 have failed to pass it.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the B. Sc. Examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

Savani, Shankar Vinayak.

SECOND CLASS.

Thadhanj Thakurdas Vasanmal; Dikshit Kesavlal Nanalal; Gokhale, Jagannath Gopal; and Sitlani, Metharam Chaivrai.

PASS.

Dixit, Mahadev Purshottam; Herlekar, Nagesh Vishvanath; Mehta, Jyotendra Lalubhai; Shivadasani, Dharamrai Tirithdas; Warden, Hirjibhai Dorabji; Chaudhari, Rajaram Hari; Kale, Purushottam Balkrishna; Sanjana, Nadir Pestonji; Dawlatjada, Hariyesharaj Lallubhai; Joglekar, Ramkrishna Sakharam; Mulani, Harilal Mulshankar; Pereira, Joseph Salvador; Bhade, Ganesh Narayan; Bhate, Sadashiv Raghunath; Dordi, Kersasp Mancherji; Master, Ratonsha Sorabji; Warden, Hirjibhoy Byramji; Kamat, Bapuji Balkrishna; Gogte, Hari Krishna; and Bodas, Narayan Mahadev.

L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the examination for the degree of L.C.E.

SECOND CLASS.

Colabavala, D. R; Krishna, Iyengar, B. S; Malshe, Gangadhar Ganesh; and Vertak, Dattatraya Narayan.
Dattatraya Narayn.

B. E. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the B. E. (Civil Examination):—

FIRST CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

Joshi, Gajanan, Sadashiv; Ramaswamy, Saligram; and Gopalaiengar Nuggehalli.

SECOND CLASS.

Agashe, Digambar Kashinath; Bhide, Kashinath Ramchandra; Daruvala, Dinshah Hormusji; Desai, Ganesh Ramchandra; Desai, Harilal Nathalal; Deshpande, Krishnaji Ramchandra; Dighe, Sadashiv Bhagvant; Dikshit, Chandrashankar Manekbhai; Divecha, Erach J.; Gimi, Erachshaw Bomanji; Gokhale, Dinkar Vishwanath; Gokhale, Purushottam Narayan; Hira, Khanchand Bhopatrai; Joshi, Sakharam Vishnu; Jussawala, Jehangir Rustomji; Karve, Kashinath Vasudev; Kinkhabwala, Gatulal Manneklal; Mehta, Shawak Hormasji; Motiwala, Ardeshir Kuverji; Pendharkar, Gopal Raghunath; Rajam Iyengar, Mandayam Kopay; Sanyal, Mihirlal; Sirvai, Jehanbax Framroze; Surveyor, Minocher Kharshedji; Surveyor, Shavakshaw Maneckji; and Venkannah, Patadakallu.

Gajanan Sadashiv Joshi wins the James Berkeley Gold Medal and Prize.

Saligram Ramaswamy wins Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.

Ganesh Ramchandra Desai wins the Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The following are the numbers of the candidates who have passed the Previous Examination:—

FIRST CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

107, 205, 8, 58, 34, 191, 669, 370, 83, 386, 3, 105, 373.

SECOND CLASS.

16, 18, 49, 60, 91, 125, 160, 168, 178, 199, 213, 222, 251, 262, 326, 327, 345, 362, 376, 379, 380, 383, 389, 399, 431, 456, 471, 557, 573, 578, 615, 659, 691, 703, 709, 711.

PASS.

14, 21, 22, 25, 29, 35, 36, 44, 45, 46, 52, 59, 63, 68, 70, 76, 85, 86, 89, 100, 102, 109, 111, 122, 148, 149, 153, 156, 157, 167, 172, 175, 180, 189, 194, 195, 196, 198, 200, 209, 219, 224, 229, 231, 233, 236, 239, 246, 249, 256, 281, 286, 294, 315, 319, 331, 337, 339, 344, 349, 359, 360, 374, 382, 384, 388, 391, 392, 396, 408, 410, 411, 413, 415, 424, 428, 429, 436, 438, 442, 444, 452, 474, 479, 502, 503, 513, 515, 516, 530, 536, 540, 545, 559, 581, 589, 597, 599, 603, 605, 612, 621, 623, 626, 628, 634, 639, 640, 648, 658, 668, 672, 677, 680, 687, 693.

No. 107 wins the Hughling's Prize, the Vnayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize, and the Bai Dayakore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Scholarship.

No. 105 wins the Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship.

No. 669 wins the Melvill Memorial Scholarship.

No. 573 wins the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship.

No. 58 wins the Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship.

No. 213 wins the Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship.

No. 658 wins the Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.

No. 557 wins the Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts.

No. 703 wins the Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Scholarship.

No. 513 wins the Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee Scholarship and Silver Medal.

EX-POLICE OFFICER REWARDED.

GIFT OF LAND TO RAO BAHADUR PANDOO.

A Press Note states:—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, and in recognition of distinguished and meritorious services rendered to Government during a period of nearly forty years, the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant to Rao Bahadur Ramji Pandoo, lately First Grade Police Inspector in the Bombay Presidency, an *inam* of land assessed at Rs. 300 in the village of Songaon in the Bhimthadi taluka of the Poona district.

HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS
OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1. Ext. Gulanchæ Liq. Co. and Liq. Ext Alstonia Scholaris (Ditain).—*Invaluable in Chroni Fevers whether accompanied or not by enlargement of Live' Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy and Cough. Exclusively m ap from indigenous plants and do not contain quinine in any shape. It is recommended especially to those who from idiosyncracy or other causes cannot take quinine. (Price er 6 & 4 oz. phials Re. 1 & As. 10 respectively.)*

2. "Vibro Asoka."—*Is an elegant and effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka* (Saraca Indica) *bark, with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women. (Price per 4 oz. phial Rs. 1-4.)*

3. Ext. Bael Liq.—*It is prepared solely from the fresh green Bael fruit according to a special method devised after a long and patient trial by which its sweet aroma and beneficial properties have been fully preserved. It is an invaluable remedy for chronic diarrhœa and dysentery with debility of the mucous membrane. (Price per 4 oz. phial As. 10.)*

4. Essence of Neem.—(Azadlirachta Indica) *The well-known specific in all forms of Skin diseases. It is efficacious in itches, blotches, ringworms, bilious eruptions, &c. It purifies and enriches the blood. (Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.)*

313C.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM *AGENTS*:—

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CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
313F

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Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

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Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.
Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. 85,000 supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST
TO
THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

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Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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LALA BISHAN DAYAL DHARMADAS DELHIWALLA.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and Juma Musjid, Ahmedabad.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Scented Hair Oils, Syrups, Preserves, Pickles, Chutnies, etc.

There is nothing like this oil. To Ladies, Gentlemen and Children alike, it gives to the hair that has lost its health the luxuriance, beauty and rich growth.
PRICE: Re. 1 per bottle; Rs. 2-10-0 for three bottles—Postage Extra.

VISHVAMOHINI DHUP.
An Excellent Disinfecting Powder.
PRICE: per tin Re. 1-4-0.

VISHVAMOHINI HAIR OIL.
PRICELES OTTOES.
PRICE: Rs. 2 to 50 per tola.
GANGA ROSE WATER.
PRICE: Re. 1. You can make twelve bottles of Rose Water out of one by dilution with water
For further particulars write for Illustrated Price List.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

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HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

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Opposite:—

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SOFT SILKY
HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

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SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

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SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE.

GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, fully jewelled, as a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gents.)

"Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., 10, Grosvenor Buildings, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:

Mr. C. S. Twigg, 66, The Mall, Ambala, Punjab, India.

Miss J. R. Unvala, 12th Khetwady Cross Lane, Bombay.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 19,176-4-3.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Wedows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

Amount already acknowledged	19,019	4	3
Mr. C. N. Kanuga	30	0	0
Mrs. Saraswatibai Moreshwar Talpade	25	0	0
Sympathiser	15	0	0
Mr. M. N. Chhatrapali	15	0	0
Mr. Tyaballi Dawodkhan (through Mr. B. T. Desai)	10	0	0
Mr. H. S. Paranjape	10	0	0
Mr. V. A. Davare	10	0	0
Humanity	10	0	0
Three Sympathisers	9	0	0
R. V.	5	0	0
Mr. M. N. Dastoor	5	0	0
Mr. C. R. Billimoria	5	0	0
Mr. Kesha A. Joshi	3	0	0
Mr. H. M. Mehta	1	0	0
A friend	1	0	0
My mite	1	0	0
Mr. Victor N. Pinto	1	0	0
Mr. M. P. Pandit	0	8	0
Mr. Vidyaranbhai Wadi	0	8	0
Total	19,176	4	3

A CORRECTION.

We regret the error in our list of subscriptions received through the Friendly Union members published on the 29th November. In it Mr. E. B. Sahia had Rs. 10 and 5 against his name, and Mr. F. P. Pavri Rs. 5. The correct amounts are Mr. F. P. Pavri Rs. 10 and Mr. E. B. Sahia Rs. 5.

WIFE CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

ADJOURNED FOR POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, A. C. D'Souza, a dealer in aerated waters, having his shop at Cowasji Patell Street, charged his wife, Antonia, with assault. Mr. Navalker, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that a few days ago he had laid information against the accused charging her with assault on a previous occasion, and the police were told to investigate the matter. He accompanied Inspector Smith to the place where the accused was residing apart from him (the complainant), and on their reaching the place to make enquiries, the accused struck the complainant several times, once using her shoe for the purpose.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Navalker asked for an adjournment on the ground that there was some likelihood of a settlement being arrived at.

The case was adjourned.

SWEEPER FINDS RS. 300 NOTES

ONE MONTH FOR MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Sub-Inspector Ruganath Narayan charged one Mahadoo Girja, a Municipal sweeper with reciving and disposing of lost property viz., six currency notes of Rs. 50 each amounting in all to Rs. 300.

It appeears that the accused whilst sweeping Fanaji Purbhai Lane came across the bundle of notes in a rubbish heap. He pocketed the sum and taking the money home placed it in a box. The accused yesterday gave his wife Bhimibai a Rs. 10 note telling her to go and buy some pan supari for him. She went to the shop of one Ramchander Yesso and purchased an anna's worth for her husband.

The accused then handed his wife a Rs. 50 note and asked her to try and get it changed somehow or other. Bhimibai took the note to one Mahiboob residing next door and asked her whether she would accept it for Rs. 10. Mahibook, her suspicious being at once aroused informed the Police giving them the number of the note. The Police went to the house of the accused and on instituting a search found four currncy notes of Rs. 50 each in his box. The accused when questioned pleaded guilty to having found the notes whilst sweeping. Bhimibai, his wife, it appears, was quite ignorant as to how her husband came by the money. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PLEADER CUTS HIS THROAT.

VICTIM OF CONTINUED ILL-HEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue yesterday on the body of Mr. Chintaman Atmaram Rele, a pleader of the Bombay High Court, who committed suicide at his residence in Girgaum yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor.

Mr. Bhowanishanker Rele, the brother of the accused, in giving evidence at the inquest stated that the deceased had been suffering from ill-health for the last two years and hence could not properly attend to his work. He had been operated on for some abdominal complainant and from that time had always been depressed in mind and in unsound health. He was in no pecuniary difficulties and was not involved in the financial crisis. He was last seen alive at 7 p.m. on Monday evening. The following morning he was seen lying in bed with his throat, stomach and wrists cut. He pointed to a razor lying on a table near by and then expired. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

The fourth sitting of the All-India Hindi Literary Conference comes off at Bhagalpur, Behar on Sunday next and two following days. Mahatama Munshi Ram of Gurukul Hardwar (W.P.) will preside over the gathering.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 2nd.

S.S. Olympia	Kinnard	Liverpool	Nov. 7
S.S. Chindwara	Williams	Calcutta	Nov. 6

DEPARTURES.

December 2nd.

S.S. Anatolia	Nelson	Dunkirk	
S.S. Massilia	Thomson	Liverpool & Marseills	
S.S. Ujiana	Hill	Calcutta	
S.S. Belle of England	Kelway	Do.	
S.S. Sancteria	Ward	o.	
S.S. Sildra	Bryn	Do.	

The following vassels obtain their portclearances on Tuesday:—

S.S. Putiala	Bamber	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Ekbatana	Kriegor	Antwerp etc.
S.S. Intombi	Jaihman	Genoa and Millesbrough

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer	Olympia	for	Liverpool etc.
"	St. Fillans	for	Do.
"	Alberto Treves	for	Calcutta

S. S. Sildra.—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Sanctoria.—The steamer Sanctoria, 2,377 tons, Captain W. Ward, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Ekbatana.—The steamer Ekbatana, 2,887 tons, Captain C. Kriegor, will sail to-day for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Intombi.—The steamer Intombi, 2,503 tons, Captain P. J. Jaithman, will sail to-day for Genoa and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Belle of England.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Belle of England, 2,468 tons Capt. R. V. Kelivay sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Putiala.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain W. H. Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo passengers.

S. S. Olympia.—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain J. Kinnard, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool, which port she had left on November 7th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chindwara.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain R. P. Williams, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 6th with a general cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Benares homeward bound arrived at Suez, on the evening of the 28th ultimo.

TUESDAY December 2nd 1913.

P. DOCK.

A. Santhia	Robertson	M. & Co
Steamer	Capt.	Agents
B. Hidalgo	Harbore	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Areadia	Barcham	P. & C. S. N. & Co
D & E. Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Clan Macbeth	Redford	— J. F. & Co
K. Gomanburn	Wyne	W. & A. G. & Co
M. President	Schutt	A. F. & C
N. Strahvan	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
P. India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

1. Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
3. Okara	Downing	M. & Co.
5. Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F & Co
6. Culna	Farquharsen	M. M. & Co
7. Ismaila	gso Hoolu	M. M. & Co
8. Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Scharzfels	Stovelen	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11. Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14. Kola	Deyne	M. M. & Co
13, Egypt	Summers —	P & O, S & Co
15, Ekbatana	Krieger	W & A G. Co
Intombi	Jackman	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alberts	Treves	Questo
Birkenfels	Marliar	W. & A. G. & Co
Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Barbarigo	Galis	V. S. N. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & C. S. N. Co
Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co
Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A G. & Co
Galavale	Scearf	A. Y & Co
Hoselnee	Fa	T. M. & Co
Heim	Eriksen	F. P. C. & Co
Havildar	Dakershott	T. M & Co
Imani	Lyons	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant
Kellia	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Khorosan	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co
Norfolk	Bulkey	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairan	Lassen	W. & A. G. & Co
Orangemoor	Moffett	W. & A. G. & Co
Puta	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Saint Feelans	Sutherland	P. & O. S. N & Co
Sutherland	Longst aff	W. & A. G. & Co
Urlana	Pratt	M. M. & Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

3rd December.

1307. Parade.—To-day Wednesday the 3rd instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform: Shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Battalion Drill.

1308. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allowed for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"D" Coy. on 4th Instant.

"G" Coy. on 7th Instant.

1309. Meeting.—There will be a general meeting of the members of the Sergents Mess at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Monday the 8th instant at 6-30 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

1310. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1311. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from 31st Jannuary to 7th February 1914.

1312. Indi—Transvaal Competition.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice for the Indo—Transvaal Competition on Saturday the 6th and Monday the 8th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m.

1313. Resignation.—No. 7043 Vol. C. L. Foreman, "G" Coy. having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

THEFT AT THE MILL STORES.

The proprietor of the Mill Stores at Elphinston Circle reports that on Saturday night some one entered his room through the roof and stole Rs. 120 in cash and a fountain pen worth Rs. 5.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts; night temperature is in excess at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bikaner and drier at Jaipur and Ajmer. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana and upper Sind; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad and Bhuj and in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and moderate to fairly heavy on the south Coromandel coast and light and local in the eastern districts of the Madras Deccan. Seas continue moderate at Negapatam. Conditions remain slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast and some showers elsewhere in south-east Madras and in south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 2nd of December 1913.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	73.3	55.5	61	2.01		0.36
Jask	79.3	65.3	71	0.77		0.38
Muskat	..	..	..	..		..
Do. (1st)	80.3	68.6	59	0.00		—0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.3	48.0	77	0.08		0.00
Rawalpindi	64.4	38.1	91	0.11		—0.14
Lahore	7	45.7	83	0.00		—0.07
Sirsa	73.8	50.0	79	0.00		—0.03
Ambala	75.5	45.9	76	0.00		—0.25
Delhi	77.0	56.8	61	0.00		—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.0	43.0	69	0.00		—0.07
Mainpuri	79.3	50.6	77	0.00		—0.15
Jhansi	76.6	57.5	55	0.00		—0.11
Cawnpore	76.6	50.5	78	0.00		—0.31
Allahabad	79.1	55.5	65	0.00		—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	74.1	56.8	56	0.00		—0.09
Karachi	78.0	62.0	62	0.00		—0.05
Ajmer	81.6	54.7	49	0.00		—0.16
Jaipore	76.2	55.1	42	0.00		—0.15
Kotah	79.6	56.1	48	0.38		0.36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.0	51.0	64	0.00		—0.10
Dwarka	81.3	62.2	67	0.00		0.00
Veraval	88.6	64.3	37	0.00		—0.28
Rajkot	83.1	53.8	49	0.00		—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	85.5	56.3	53	0.00		—0.19
Surat	89.4	61.1	70	0.00		—0.12
Ahmedabad	86.6	54.7	56	0.00		—0.15
Deesa	83.8	54.4	46	0.01		—0.11
Neemuch	79.9	53.5	50	0.04		—0.11
Indore	84.1	57.1	61	0.01		—0.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.3	54.3	63	0.01		—0.42
Saugor	79.3	58.1	38	0.00		—0.40
Hoshangabad	82.6	51.4	64	0.00		—0.43
Khandwa	90.2	58.1	49	0.00		—0.39
Akola	89.2	59.5	44	0.00		—0.42
Amraoti	85.8	59.8	54	0.00		—0.51
Nagpur	86.6	55.8	56	0.00		—0.68
Chanda	87.5	54.5	64	..		—0.77
Raipur	81.7	57.6	68	0.20		—0.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	7. 3	70	..	..	—0.38
Ratnagiri	88.3	67.9	25	..	..	—0.46
Mormugao	83.5	71.2	63	..	..	—0.96
Karwar	88.7	67.5	75	..	..	—1.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.9	59.6	64	..	..	—0.41
Ahmednagar	85.1	54.5	56	..	..	—0.50
Poona	88.0	56.3	73	..	..	—0.84
Sholapur	88.8	55.6	37	0.01		—0.89
Bijapur	87.7	61.3	54	0.14		—0.76
Belgaum	83.3	60.0	49	0.32		—0.67
Aurangabad	85.9	57.0	43	0.00		—0.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	54.7	51	0.00		—0.63
Hyderabad	81.3	58.7	63	0.00		—0.90
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.8	71.8	65	0.03		—2.81
Calicat	87.8	76.1	77	3.57		—1.33
Cochin	88.7	76.7	84	3.57		—2.92
Colombo	85.0	75.0	95	0.44	16.21	3.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	75.3	68.7	62	..	..	—5.40
Bellary	90.0	62.3	55	0.00		—2.17
Guddapah	85.5	69.5	93	0.11	0.11	—3.00
Madras	78.5	74.5	95	0.71	19.89	6.52
Bangalore	80.3	61.8	82	0.09	0.20	—2.63
Coimbator	85.4	71.8	83	..	1.52	—1.77
Trichinopoly	85.6	71.3	74	..	7.61	2.58
Negapatam	79.7	72.7	90	2.35	41.14	24.73

PREPARATIONS FOR KARACHI CONGRESS.

The following bulletin has been issued by the General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 28th Indian National Congress to be held at Karachi:—

1. The construction of the Congress Pandal is being pushed and it is expected to be quite ready in time.

2. Arrangements are being made for the opening of Post and Telegraph Offices in the Pandal grounds.

3. Circular letters with the requiste forms have been sent to all district and Taluqua Congress Committees for the election of delegates. Queries have also been addressed as to the style, etc., in which delegates will live. It is requested that full information on these points be supplied at an early date, so that arrangements for the lodging and boarding of the delegates may be completed.

Those in need of delegate's certificates and other forms should apply to the General Secretary of the Committee.

4. Arrangements are being made to get cooks from Madras, the United Provinces and the Deccan.

5 Delegates requiring separate kitchens are requested to inform the undersigned not later than the 15th December, 1913. Such delegates should bring their own utensils.

6. Servants of delegates and visitors will be charged for their messing at the rate of annas eight per day.

7. Delegates from Bengal, Behar and the United Provinces are recommended to come by the Punjab Mail via Lahore and not via Delhi and Bhatinda. Those coming from Madras, the Deccan the Central Provinces and Berar are recommended to come via Bombay and from Bombay to Karachi by sea; the sea being very calm in December and January.

8. Those travelling by rail are requested to book for Karachi City Station and not Karachi Cantonment.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL LOAN.

TENDERS NOT ACCEPTED: ISSUE POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 2.

None of the tenders for the four per cent. Rangoon Municipal Loan of ten and a quarter lakhs, which were opened yesterday, have been accepted. The issue of the loan has been postponed.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 2.

The disturbed conditions in the North-west passed away without giving further precipitation of importance. A slight depression over Delhi still exists and has given several falls. Rain fell in the coast districts from Nellore southwards. Trivandrum has had four inches, Tinnevelly three; Negaptam two; Nellore one. Conditions are again becoming slightly unsettled in Baluchistan.

Forecast.—A few light showers in the western frontier districts and no change in the south of the Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY 1st December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	nches.		29.928
Temperature of Air	degrees.		78.8
Wet Bulb Thermomether	,,	..	71.6
Dew point	,,	..	68.3
Relative humidity of Air	,,	..	0.711
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloud-10)			36
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.		85.1
Maximum do. do.	,,		73.32
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			
.. .. ..			NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of Wind .. do.			15

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8·45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd December, was 30.149 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince-Dock Sill.

1913	High Water						Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month		Bombay Mean Time				ft.	in
	December		h.	m.				
Thurs.	4	m	3	26			26	1
			3	31	a		23	8
Fri.	5	m	4	8			26	1
			4	40	a		23	3
Satur.	6	m	4	53			25	6
			6	10	a		23	3
Sun.	7	m	5	43			25	2
			7	31	a		23	10
Mon.	8	m	6	40			25	1
			8	30	a		24	9

1913	Low Water						Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Time.				ft.	in
	December		h.	m.				
							19	8
							17	2
Thurs.	4	m	10	4				
			8	50	a			
Fri.	5	m	11	16			20	3
			9	49	a		19	8
Satur	6						20	2
			6	20	a		20	9
Sun.	7		11	20	a			
			1	7	a		19	10
Mon	8	m	0	49			21	7
			1	45	a		18	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

December.	Sunrise.	Sunset
4. (Thurs.)	6h. 57m.	6h. 0m.
5. (Fri.)	6h. 58m.	6h. 1m.
6. (Satur.)	6h. 58m.	6h. 1m.
7. (Sun.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
8. (Tues.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

Last Quarter.	Nov.	21th	1h 26.5m	P.N.
New Moon.	Nov.	28th	7h 11.2m	A.M.
First Quarter.	Dec.	5th	8h 28.7m.	P.M.
Full Moon.		13th	8h 30.3m.	P.M.

ALL-INDIA KURMI KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

The ninth Session of the all-India Kurmi Kshatriya Conference will be held in Ahmedabad on the 27th 28th, and 29th of December 1913, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Bar-at-law and Member, Bombay Legislative Council.

Members of the Kurmi Kurmi community, of India viz Maharashtra, or (Kunbis) of maharashtra Vokaligars, Reddis, Naidus, Kapoos, Tailangas and Nidars of Central and South India, Patidars or Kunbis of Gujarat &c., are invited to attend the Conference.

ALLEGED SWINDLING SWEEP AND BOGUS CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 2.

In the City Magistrate's Court to-day, Dey and Chatterjee the Bengalis who were taken into custody during the Viceroy's visit to Mysore as they gave false accounts of themselves, were charged with keeping an unauthorised lottery office in Bangalore City, the prosecution being under the sanction of the Mysore Government.

The allegations are: that when they were taken into custody the police seized 17,000 books each containing eleven rupee-tickets in a sweep for the Viceroy's cup styled the Bangalore Orphans Club Sweep, and various letters and telegrams that passed between them and certain alleged accomplices in Calcutta, which pointed to the "sweep" as being a swindle, and that the club mentioned was bogus.

They were ordered by the Magistrate to furnish two sureties each of Rs. 1,000. The case is posted to the 17th instant.

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Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

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The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

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30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

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BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS—At Toungoo, Lower Burma, on the 24th November, the wife of Captain E. T. Harris, I.M.S., of a son.

MITRA—On the 28th November, at 212, Cornwallis Street, the wife of Dr. Mrigendralal Mitra, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—MALLET—On the 26th November at St. Stephen's Church, Berhampore (Ganjam), Thomas Doubleday Wood, of Calcutta, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Henry Mallett, of Nottingham, and Mrs. Mallet, Sutton-on-Sea, Lincolnshire.

DEATH.

CHAPMAN—At the Presidency General Hospital, at 4-35 a.m. on 28th November from concussion, due to the effects of a fall, Kenneth Rowland Chapman, aged 11 years and 8 months, only beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. J. Chapman, Calcutta. (Ceylon and English papers please copy.)

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Sind Press Company, Ordinary Annual General Meeting, 19 Elphinstone Circle 3.

Fancy Fair in aid of the Foundling Home, New Building, Babies' Show, 5.

THURSDAY, December 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Fancy Fair in aid of the New Building of the Foundling Home, St. Mary's School ground, Byculla, (Boxing, Sword Dance, and Flag Drill,) 9-30.

Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 3-30.

FRIDAY, December 5.

Closing Concert in Fancy Fair in aid of the New Building of the Foundling Home, in St. Mary's School Ground, Byculla, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

Leading Articles.	Page.
The Imperial Government and South Africa	6
The Housing Problem in British	6
Day by Day	6
Foreign Cables.	
Indian Deputation to Lord Crewe	7
Hardinge's Magic Words	7
B. Columbia Immigration	7
Other Cables	7
Indian Telegrams.	
Bengal Council	10
Threatened Scarcity in U. P.	10
Other Telerams 7, 8 &	10
Bombay and Provincial.	
S. A. Fund	5
Credit Bank Enquiry	8
Special Articles.	
Woman's Domain	11
Legal News.	
High Court Cases'	9
Police Court Cases	9
General News.	
All India News in Brief	8
To-day's Menu	11
Commercial	4
Shipping and Weather	5

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
December 3, 1913.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SPEAKS.

In his reply to the deputation of Indians that waited on him on Monday in reference to the crisis in South Africa, Lord Crewe, while speaking with the reserve incumbent upon him in his position as a member of the Cabinet, displayed, on behalf of himself and the Imperial Government, a sympathy and concern for the position of the Indian community in South Africa that will be highly appreciated in India. People in this country have been persistently rebuked by the vociferous pro-Boer section of the Anglo-Indian press for asserting that there is ground for the demand for a searching and impartial investigation of the occurrences of the past few weeks in Natal, and we have been told that the suggestion that there can be anything in the nature of interference with the Ministers of a self-governing dominion in a matter of this kind is preposterous. Only a few days ago Reuter's Agency, which has been extremely helpful to the South African Government in this crisis, informed us that "it is declared in authoritative quarters that the settlement of the Indian question is one for South Africa herself," and added that nothing was being done beyond the exchange of communications between the India and Colonial Offices. Lord Crewe's speech conveys a very different impression. He assures us that "events in South Africa are the subject of the Imperial Government's deep concern," he states that it is evident that "grounds exist for serious disquiet" and adds that "there is material for a close enquiry into the occurrences themselves and the causes which led to them." He afterwards stated that, although he was expressing his own view that some enquiry not merely official was desirable, he had no reason to suppose that that view was opposed by his colleagues. The fact is that Lord Crewe can make this statement with assurance, because it would be impossible for anyone of experience in public affairs, not blinded by racial prejudice, to resist the conclusion that what has happened in South Africa since the strike broke out urgently demands the holding of an enquiry. People get so much into the habit of lecturing those whom they delight to describe as "political agitators" in this country, that on such occasions as the present they are apt to lose their heads. They are quite overwhelmed with virtuous and, no doubt, honest indignation because Mr. Gokhale and others decline to regard the denials of Lord Gladstone and his Ministers, and a magisterial declaration that the charges against Sir Duncan Mackenzie on two counts out of three are false, as a complete refutation of the whole series of allegations which have been brought against the officials in Natal. We have no doubt that there has been exaggeration, and the use of exaggerated language in some quarters,—you cannot expect to outrage the sentiment of a whole people without provoking some verbal excesses,—but the admitted facts—the turning of mine compounds into gaols, the arrests by armed police of people who refuse to work, the heading-off and driving of Indians with the free use of sjamboks, to mention only a few,—are sufficient, as Lord Crewe has pointed out, to cause serious disquiet and to provide material for a close enquiry. If this is the opinion of Lord Crewe and his colleagues in the Cabinet, as it has been shown to be the unanimous opinion of the English Press, it is difficult to see how General Botha and his colleagues can continue to resist the demand for an impartial enquiry.

We have no desire to quarrel with the tribute paid by Lord Crewe to the qualities of South African Ministers. He says he has discussed the Indian problem in South Africa with General Botha, Mr. Smuts, and Mr. Fischer, and has gained the impression that they were honestly anxious to deal out fair treatment to Indians and to see the laws humanely administered. We fancy Mr. Gokhale was similarly impressed, and we have no doubt that these gentlemen would give the same impression to anyone else with whom they might converse on the subject. But we have to deal with facts and the facts have shown that, whatever may be the humane anxieties of General Botha, Mr. Fischer and General Smuts, the exigencies of South African politics are too much for them. They have not dealt out fair treatment, the laws have not been administered humanely, they have not kept their promises and they have betrayed those who placed reliance on their undertakings. There has been no provocation on the Indian side to justify this. On the other hand the Indian leaders in South Africa have modified their demands until they have reached the minimum consistent with self-respect, and they have on two occasions stayed their hands in the organisation of resistance against oppression, in order to save the Government of South Africa from embarassment. We cannot go so far, therefore, as Lord Crewe, when he says that everybody ought to accept the statements made by a responsible Minister like Mr. Smuts,—at any rate in the sense that they should be regarded as a conclusive reply to the allegations that have been made. But it is not easy to understand what Lord Crewe means by this statement, for he reiterates in the latter part of his speech the need for an impartial enquiry into the stories of flogging. It is evident that the Secretary of State desires to walk delicately where South African Ministers are concerned, and as this may be due to a desire not to imperil discussions which may now be going on with a view to the institution of such an enquiry as he urges, we need not canvass his phrases too closely. It is better to dwell upon his valuable service to the Indian cause by his emphatic demonstration that South Africa owes it to herself, as well as to India and the Empire, not to refuse an enquiry, and by the broad and undisguised sympathy with which he has spoken of the rights of the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor. He has shown how simple a task would be the removal of the grievances of Indians in South Africa, and has asserted the anxiety of the Imperial Government to see that justice is done. We have his assurance that "the whole Government are giving unremitting attention to the subject," and his speech shows that he clearly and fully appreciates the Indian position. Under these circumstances we may be content to exercise patience and await the outcome of the efforts which we presume the Imperial Government are making to effect a settlement.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN BRITISH TOWNS.

Mr. Lloyd George's great speech on Land Reform at Middlesborough last month, the full text of which is before us, dealt chiefly with the problem of housing in British towns,—a problem on which the Chancellor threw a flood of light, revealing conditions in urban areas that may truly be called appalling. Mr. George's lucid exposition not only clears up many obscure points, but deepens the conviction among thoughtful men that the bad conditions of housing, and other evils of a similar nature that afflict English towns, are largely due to the practically unchecked and uncontrolled rights of owners of land to pursue their private ends without regard to the public welfare or health. Mr. George pointed to the ugliness of towns, their unhealthiness, their want of any intelligible plan, the misuse of sites, the cramping of development and expansion, which are all due to the absence of any sufficient controlling authority which can co-ordinate individual efforts at improvement to the wider interests of the community. He took pains to make it clear that there was one land problem in the country,—not separate problems of land in rural districts and in urban areas. These problems are one and the same; the principle of each is the same, the difference in the crop of evils being due to the effect of the change to an urban area. The towns, of course, have suffered in a special degree. Their primary needs of air, light and water have been ruthlessly exploited by landlordism, and they have a case of their own which calls for drastic changes in the existing land system. As Mr. George put it, "the whole life of the people has been restricted, weighed down, darkened by the land monopoly in the town as well as in the country. Its shadow is in every street, and in millions of homes in this land." The Chancellor proposes to make land more available for housing and every kind of municipal improvement, by giving corporations powers to acquire it by easy, expeditious, cheap methods of procedure, at the real market value. Workmen are to be enabled to escape from congested districts, and corporations are to be stirred to enterprise in housing reform by having a margin of taxable resources restored to them in two ways,—by the Government taking over a larger share of the cost of what are known as national services, such as education, and by a radical revision of the rating system which will relieve the poor man, the trader, and the manufacturer, and more equitably assess others, well able to share the burden, who now either do not pay, or make a totally inadequate contribution. Mr. George referred to the throttling power of the leasehold system on business premises and leasehold property, and declared that the Government were going to make "a national survey" of the housing problem. Note will be taken of "every inadequacy, every defect, every insufficiency in housing accommodation;" an inventory will be taken of the slums, the absence of means for healthy recreation, and the deficiency of transit arrangements for workmen to get from their work to healthy surroundings. Lastly, Mr. George proposes to deal with the problem of poverty among the working classes by extending the Wages Board, so as to give the people who labour "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." Even casual labourers, he feels confident, will be benefited.

"First of all, some of them will find employment owing to the greater demand for labour in the rural districts, and still more improvement will be effected by the removal of their sturdier competitors to the rural area; and there will be a greater demand for the labour in the towns where they live — and they will get steadier employment."

Although some of Mr. George's proposals appear to go beyond what is usually understood by the land problem, they will, upon closer examination, be seen to have a very intimate relation to it. Every one who knows something of the vast amount of preventible human misery in England will wish the Chancellor well in his stupendous task, and it is only by bringing vigorously to bear on the problem of urban reconstruction the collective powers of the State and the municipality that the effective co-operation of all the factors necessary to solve it can be secured. It must not, however, be supposed that the landlord is to be unjustly deprived of the inheritance which the law allows him. As already stated, land is to be obtained by communities at its actual market value, to be ascertained speedily and inexpensively by competent and independent commissioners, which, it is to be hoped, will render impossible a repetition of the well-known story of the Oldham landowner, who demanded a price equal to a million pounds an acre for a little bit of land that was needed for a street widening!

DAY BY DAY.

Shevket Pasha's Assassin.

With reference to the trouble which has just culminated in an apology from the Turkish Grand Vizier to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople a Mahomedan correspondent writes that the capture of one of the late Mahmoud Shevket Pasha's assassins while escaping from Constantinople on board a Russian steamer must have caused some sort of estrangement in Turco-Russian relations. "I do not understand," says the writer, "why a well-known news agency should persistently send out to India news so uniformly designed to prejudice the Ottoman Government in the Eastern world. I am not afraid of the effects of such prejudicial accounts on the Muslim public because I am perfectly sure that the more Turkey's detractors abuse her and misrepresent her, the stronger the affection and sympathies of the Indian Muslims towards the Empire of the Caliph will become. But I am sorry to notice that our non-Muslim friends in this country appear to believe in such accounts of the Turkish news as prepared in the Occidental wire-pulling bureaus for Oriental consumption. A telegraphic message says that the captured assassin has died in prison and of course makes the people understand that he has not committed suicide, as it is maintained by the Ottoman authorities. It says that it is 'generally believed' that he succumbed to the police methods used to extort information."

"Generally Believed."

The correspondent explains that "generally believed" means that it is believed by the Levantines and the cosmopolitan crowd of the Galata and Pera quarters of the Turkish capital whose chief occupation is to intrigue against the authority of the Ottoman Government, and whose concoctions are often wired to Europe and from Europe cabled to this part of the East. "Turkey "he adds" dozen of distinguished English or French officers as inspectors to her police and gendarmery forces and yet that police will always be accused of the torture of prisoners, because somebody's diplomacy apparently requires that it should be so stated."

B. B. and C. I. Local Trains.

A correspondent complains of the new timings on the B. B. and C. I. Railway which came into force from this month whereby three local trains, viz., those at 8-9, 8-24 and 8-39 a.m., from Mahim and onwards have been cancelled, thus preventing, according to the correspondent, "thousands of passengers from getting to their daily work in time." The writer adds that the 7-58 a.m. train is quite unsuited to the majority of passengers from Mahim to Bombay and hopes the Railway authorities will see their way to remedy a state of affairs which has apparently caused much inconvenience.

Troops for Bombay.

On November 13 the troopship Rewa left Southampton with drafts on board for Bombay, where she will anchor on the 4th December. The Rewa brings out drafts for the 7th Hussars, Bangalore; 14th Hussars, Mhow; various drafts for the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery and Royal Garrison Artillery, and for the East Kent Regiment, Inniskilling Fusiliers, Cameron Highlanders, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Border Regiment and East Surrey Regiment, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and details for the Bangalore Brigade, the Southern Brigade and the Burma Division. The Rewa's return journey will be commenced on the 10th December. From Bombay she will take the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Laurie commanding, to that delectable station Aden, where the Ulster men will disembark to do twelve months there prior to coming home. The Rewa will take on board the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment—the old 57th Diehards—which will return Home to be stationed at Warley. The troopship will call at Valetta and disembark about 350 men of the 57th to join the 2nd Battalion, which recently went to Malta from home. The Rewa will arrive at Malta on the 23rd December, and at Southampton on the 30th.

The Origin of the Guinea.

The guinea as a coin in England has ceased to exist, though the sum it represented is still a standard of payment; and so widely has the name spread as representing an English gold coin, that nearly all Indians,—that is those who do not speak English—speak of the sovereign as a guinea. Probably few Englishman know the origin of the term "guinea." In the current number of "Chambers' Journal," Mr. F. Bayford Harrison tells us that it is the English spelling of the Portuguese Guine, a fifteenth-century corruption of the negro name Ginne, a town on the Niger, and the capital of the kingdom Ginea. The littoral of this region was discovered by the Portuguese in the middle of the fifteenth century. They were then the chief discoverers and adventurers of Europe. About two hundred years later Sir R. Holmes captured in Schelling Bay one hundred and sixty Dutch vessels laden with bullion and gold-dust brought from Guinea by the Hollanders, who had followed in the wake of the Portuguese. This was a tremendous gain to the English. It was coined into money, stamped with an elephant, and called by the name of the African coast. Here we have the first guinea-stamp. The actual coin guinea has long been extinct except as a curiosity; but the name, as we have said, lingers on, and the sum remains in many instances as a standard of payment. The physician's fee is a guinea. There is a pleasant rotundity about the phrase which reconciles us to payment of a guinea for a stall at the opera, half a guinea for a stall at the theatre, a guinea for a hat, two guineas a year as an ordinary charitable subscription, and so forth. The ring of the guinea carries more resonantly than that of the pound, and is all in favour of the recipient.

City Mortality Returns.

Three attacks and one death from plague were reported in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Tuesday. Two of the attacks were reported from Byculla and the third from Umarkhadi. An attack each of small-pox and cholera was reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 71, as compared with 95 of the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911. Out of 2,305 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, seven were found to be plague-stricken.

THE STOLEN JEWELS.

ROYAL DUKE'S PRESENT TO HIS A.-D.-C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 1.

The stolen jewels reported yesterday do not belong to the Duke of Connaught. They are merely gifts from the Duke to his former aide-de-camp and include sleeve links, with the Duke of Connaught initials and crest.

LORD CREWE FAVOURS AN ENQUIRY.

STRONG AND SYMPATHETIC SPEECH ON S. A. CRISIS.

"DEEP CONCERN" OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

WHOLE GOVERNMENT GIVING THEIR UNREMITTING ATTENTION.

ANXIOUS TO DO FULL JUSTICE TO INDIAN SUBJECTS.

Lord Crewe received a deputation of Indians at the India office on Monday and made an important declaration on the Indian Problem in South Africa.

He assured the deputation of the Imperial Government's "deep concern" at recent events. It was evident, he said, that grounds for serious disquiet existed, and that "there was material for a close enquiry into the occurrences themselves and the causes which led to them."

Lord Crewe discussed the grievances of Indians in South Africa in sympathetic language, and pointed out that the £3 tax brought in little revenue and served no useful purpose. "Amour propre" ought not to stand in the way of South Africa agreeing to an enquiry, if the solidarity of the Empire was to be maintained.

He deprecated the adoption of a tone of menace towards South Africa, and concluded by declaring that "the whole Government was giving its unremitting attention to the subject" and that the colonial office was also anxious that full justice should be done."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree to-day introduced a deputation of Indians to Lord Crewe.

He said Lord Hardinge's speech had pacified to some extent the intense indignation of the people of India. The deputation contended that it was the Imperial Government's duty to mediate at this critical time. They asked for the release of the strikers and passive resisters, the removal of the racial bar, the abolition of the poll-tax, the institution of a thorough enquiry into the responsibility resting with both parties, and the adoption of such measures by the Crown as would secure to British Indians throughout the Empire the rights of citizenship guaranteed them by the solemn pledges of the Crown.

Lord Crewe replied that he need not assure them that events in South Africa were the subject of the Imperial Government's deep concern. India had been deeply stirred by the reports reaching her, though every statement need not be adopted as proved facts; yet it was evident that grounds existed for serious disquiet; also there was material for a close enquiry into the occurrences themselves and the causes which led them.

RACIAL PREJUDICE.

Lord Crewe emphasised that as he had been both Secretary for the Colonies and Secretary for India he was deeply immersed in this question. He had discussed it with General Botha, Mr. Smuts and Mr. Fischer, also with Messrs. Gandhi, Polak and Gokhale. He had warmly encouraged Mr. Gokhale's visit to South Africa, hoping that it would lead to a settlement. He recognised in Mr. Gandhi a man of high ideals. At the same time, the South African Ministers were honestly anxious to deal out fair treatment to Indians and see the laws humanely administered. He was bound, however, to add, that the leaders had been often hampered by the existence in South Africa of a public opinion less enlightened than their own, and a degree of racial prejudice from which they themselves were largely free.

The South African Government contended that though the laws were restrictive owing to the demand of South African opinion, yet they had been so easily put into operation that no practical grievance existed. Though he was certain that the Ministers desired that the administration of the law should not be unduly burdensome to individuals, he asked, could it be said that this wish was always carried out? The laws were administered by a number of different officials and sure it was dangerous to depend, as seemed to be done, on the rational sympathetic administration of the law to protect individuals from the operation of severe enactments in such circumstances as existed among the communities in South Africa.

Some minor officials might be stupid and addicted to methods of "Red Tape," others might have such racial prejudices that they would not wish to administer the law leniently.

MAIN SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

Lord Crewe referred to the question of polygamy. He said it was not claimed that South Africa ought to legalise polygamy; but polygamous communities demanded reasonable consideration. The Indians recognised that they could not enjoy unrestricted movement from province to province. He declared that there was a regrettable obscurity with regard to what really occurred when the matter was last before the Union Parliament. He asked, was the Government willing to drop the tax, but maintained it in consequence of the views of Natal?

Was the abolition of the tax actually foretold or promised? There again there seemed to be a difference of opinion. It would be a great misfortune if the Indians considered themselves played with in such an important matter. The tax did not bring in a large revenue. It did not seem to serve any useful purpose. Many South Africans were opposed to it, yet it was the main source of trouble.

STORIES OF FLOGGING DEMAND ENQUIRY.

The greatest indignation in India had ben due to the stories of flogging. These statements demanded an enquiry. He was glad to see Mr. Smuts had gone to Natal to make an enquiry in person. He need not say that the Imperial Government would accept and everyone ought to accept the statements made by a responsible Minister like Mr. Smuts. It was altogether wrong for anyone to adopt the tone of menace to South Africa. He believed that if South Africa agreed that the solidarity of the Empire was to be sustained by the form of an enquiry which was not solely official no sentiment of national or personal *amour propre* ought to stand in the way of such investigation. Such investigation ought to be directed not only to the circumstances of the last few days, but to the substances of the complainants which were causing restlessness among the Indians in South Africa.

COMPLETE JUSTICE SHALL BE DONE.

Lord Crewe concluded: "Not only the India Office but the whole Government are giving unremitting attention to the subject. The Colonial Office also is anxious that complete justice shall be done to the Indian subjects of the King in South Africa.

Replying to questions Lord Crew said: "In stating my conviction that some enquiry, not merely official, was desirable I was expressing my own view. I have no reason to suppose that that view is opposed by my colleagues."

QUESTION OF UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.

After Lord Crewe's speech, Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree demurred that the South Africans were restricting Indian immigration. The Indians claimed entry into every part of the Empire. He considered that the Indians should participate in any enquiry.

Lord Crewe replied that he did not quarrel with Indians claiming entry into every part of the Empire. He pointed out, however, that the communities held strong views against free access to their countries. He thought that the South African Government was not likely to agree to the participation of the South African Indians in the enquiry.

Mr. Ameer Ali did not attend the deputation, which was composed of eleven Indians. He however, sent a message of sympathy.

Lord Crewe was accompanied by Mr. Montagu and other departmental officials.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"NOT A COLONIAL BUT IMPERIAL MATTER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The "Daily News" emphasises the Imperial character of the question of South African Indians. It says that the enquiry should be an Imperial one in the fullest sense. It is impossible to ignore or altogether condemn the strong prejudice of South African opinion. It is a perfectly honest opinion, based on certain facts, which is fatal at least to some of the very large demands made by Indians yesterday in their deputation. Compromise, therefore, is the only course possible for the Administration. Compromise should be definitely placed in the hands of the Union Government with the assurance that it shall not be allowed to slip back into local control in Natal the weakness of which is the kernel of all the trouble.

The "Daily Mail" says that Lord Crewe rightly deprecated the tone of menace. But it is to be hoped that South Africa will have sufficient regard for the British position in India to do something to allay the feeling of injustice there.

COLONIAL IRRESPONSIBILITY NOT SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The "Daily Graphic" says that Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree's contention that the Crown should secure British Indians the rights of British citizenship through the Empire, wherever they are admitted, cannot be challenged. There are limits to the theory of colonial irresponsibility called self-Government, adds the paper, but this is not a colonial but an Imperial matter. The Union Government must not allow the racial prejudices of a section of the population to outweigh the interest of the whole Empire.

The "Daily Telegraph" emphasises the impossibility of anything resembling pressure such as might be used towards a foreign nation. If members of a family are to remain a family they must compose their differences. This means persuasion, not dictatorial methods implying menace. The paper is glad that Lord Crewe emphasised this and is confident that General Botha and his colleagues will fully recognise the importance of the suggested inquiry being not merely an official one.

MR. SMUTS' ENQUIRIES FINISHED.

AUTHORITIES FIRM AS EVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Dec. 1.

Mr. Smuts, after making close enquiries on the spot, has returned to Pretoria.

The authorities maintain their intention not to discuss the grievances of the Indians until order has been restored, and the strike abandoned.

STRIKERS DETERMINED NOT TO YIELD.

ARREST OF LEADERS AROUSES MUCH FEELING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 1.

Although the strike is weakening so far as the indentured Indians are concerned, the local committee state that the arrests on November 20th have aroused much feeling and that the majority of the strikers are more determined than ever not to return to work.

SITUATION ON SUGAR ESTATES.

DURBAN, Dec. 2.

All is quiet on the sugar estates. The strike in the coast district is regarded as ended, but it is difficult to obtain exact information.

CABLEGRAMS TO MR. GOKHALE FROM S. A.

FROM NATAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from the Natal Indian Association dated Durban 1st December:—

"Simultaneous mass meetings held in Natal expressing loyalty to leaders in jail, supporting demand for immediate inquiry into allegations by a body including Indian representatives, and urging repeal of £3 tax. Merciless assaults by military force continue, three leaders at Maritzburg arrested. General Smuts refused to grant interview at Durban urging that he had no time."

FROM MR. RITCH.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Ritch dated Johannesburg 1st December:—"Mass meeting Indians held here yesterday adopted six resolutions.

"Conveying to Passive Resistance message of deep sympathy and exhorting them to stand firm to fundamental principles of Passive Resistance in spite of all provocations.

"Expressing profound gratitude to Viceroy of India for his outspoken statement regarding present position of British Indians in South Africa.

"Placing on record indignant protest of the meeting against the use of violence towards Indian strikers.

Affirming loyalty to leader of Indian community Mr. Gandhi, and his lieutenants too numerous to mention, who were suffering imprisonment for conscience sake, also expressing reverence for Mrs. Gandhi and other brave women who had shown that India's daughters were not behind her sons in their devotion to the welfare of India's children.

"Giving unqualified support to the demand for the fullest impartial inquiry.

"Expressing heartfelt gratitude to the people of India for their assistance in the present struggle."

ACTIVITY IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 2.

The South African Indian Committee, Rangoon, has telegraphed to the Viceroy praying him to continue to exercise his influence to bring about an amelioration of the position of Indians in South Africa, and to get an independent Commission, with Indian representatives to inquire into the charges against the authorities.

An appeal has been issued to raise funds for Passive Resistance. The subscriptions promised amount to a quarter of a lakh of rupees, and eight hundred sterling has already been remitted.

GURUKAL STUDENTS' SELF-SACRIFICE.

DONATION OF RS. 1,200.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The students of the Gurukhal, Hardwar, have remitted about twelve hundred rupees to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in aid of the South African fund. They have raised the money from among themselves by resolving to give up their ghee and milk for four months and by working as common labourers on the canal works near Hardwar.

The students of Babu Rabendranath Tagore's school at Bolpur, also have begun raising subscriptions in the same way and have sent Rs. 31, as the first instalment while Rs. 300 have been collected from among pardanashin ladies of Delhi by Subhadra Devi, daughter-in-law of Mahatma Munshi Ram.

AJMER'S INDIGNATION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Dec. 2.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer, representing all classes was held yesterday evening in Trevor Town Hall in connection with the South African Indian grievances, and the inhuman treatment that is being dealt out to them by the Union Government. Some of the speakers detailed the sufferings of Indians in South Africa.

Feelings of intense indignation prevailed. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Union Government towards Indians who have been asking for legitimate rights and privileges as loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty, also thanking His Excellency Lord Hardinge for his vigorous and sympathetic action in the matter.

It was also resolved to wire to H. E. the Viceroy requesting, that Government would be pleased to take such restaliatory measures as would remove the present grievances of South African Indians, and secure for them free citizenship of the British Empire. The heroic unselfish and patriotic manner in which Messrs Gandhi, Polak and others have worked and are still working even at great personal sacrifice was highly commended and applauded.

Subscriptions are being collected for the South African Fund. The meeting dispersed with resounding cheers for their Imperial Majesties and their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

A BENEFIT DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Gandharva Natak Mandali, the well-known Marathi dramatic company which has recently been started in Bombay and which includes some of the best actors and songsters in Maharashtra, gave a benefit performance last night at the Empire Theatre, in aid of the South African Fund. The play staged was their star play "Manapamana" or "Honour and Dishonour" by the reputed playright Mr. Khandilkar. The drama illustrates the truth of the maxim that "good wine needs no bush" and that the possession of wealth need not imply the possession of manly courage and other qualities that endear a man. The heroine, Bhamini, whose part was most excellently played by (Balgandharva.) Narayanrao Rajhansa is at first dazzled by the wealth of Laxmidhar (The Rich One') and insultingly rejects another suitor of her hand named Dhairyadhar (The Brave One') who is poor. But she soon finds their respective worths by assuming the character of a gardener's daughter in the camp of Dhairyadhar. Laxmidhar proves to be a poltroon, whereas Dhairyadhar is the embodiment of chivalry and manliness. The drama happily ends with the marriage of Bhamini and the once rejected Dhairyadhar. Messrs. Tembe and Bodas acted the parts of Dhairyadhar and Laxmidhar respectively and they acquitted themselves most admirably. There was a crowded audience last night and it is expected that a goodly sum will be added to the South African Fund. About Rs. 2,500 were realised.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was unavoidably absent and the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh thanked the Mandali, the volunteers and the public for the success of the performance. On behalf of the volunteers he presented a silver embossed shield to the manager of the Mandali as a mark of appreciation of the public spirit displayed by the Company.

HARDINGE'S MAGIC WORDS.

AN ANSWER TO HIS CRITICS.

SAVED FROM EXTREMISTS' CLUTCHES.

BROUGHT CLOSE TO THE THRONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Prominence is given in "The Times," today, to a telegram from an unnamed eminent Indian, who is described as possessing great administrative experience.

The telegram says that people who are criticising Lord Hardinge's speech fail to understand the anxious and special circumstances of the situation.

His Excellency, by his magic words, transformed an indignant and resenting India into a hopeful and trusting country. People at a distance cannot imagine what danger was averted or what confidence aroused.

Lord Hardinge saved India from a rising deluge of objectionable sentiments, and rescued it from the clutch of scheming extremists. He has brought a hesitating India very close to the English throne today.

SOUTH AFRICAN FUND.

RAJA OF PITTAPURAM'S PRINCELY DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The Rajah of Pittapuram has subcribed Rs. 15,000 to the Indian South African League Fund and Mr. Subba Rao of Rajahmundhry has contributed a further donation of Rs. 500 to the same.

PRESIDENT HUERTA DEPARTS SECRETLY.

ON A VISIT TO HIS FARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The railway officials in Mexico report that President Huerta has secretly departed for Vera Cruz.

Investigation in Mexico has failed to discover the trace of his whereabouts.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 1.

President Huerta has returned. He explained that he has been visiting his farm in the vicinity.

TURKEY APOLOGISES TO RUSSIA.

POLICE AND SHEFKET'S ASSASSIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2.

The Grand Vizier has apologised to the Russian Ambassador for the conduct of the police in connection with the man Mustapha, and has yielded to the Ambassador's demand for the dismissal and degradation of Azim Bey, the newly appointed Vali of Adana and ex-President of Police.

ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

AMENDMENTS AS TO CONCESSIONS DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The "Daily News" says that there is no truth in the amendments to the Anglo-Turkish Treaty reported in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph," yesterday, so far as concessions are concerned.

ALLEGED GURKHA OUTRAGES.

FRESH CASES REPORTED FROM DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Fresh cases of Gurkha trouble are reported from Dacca. It is stated that last night Gurkhas raided some shops in Dacca town and took away money and articles for sale. At Munshigunj, a subdivisional town, it is reported that Gurkhas assaulted a muktear and entered the zenanas of a pleader and others.

This afternoon a deputation waited upon Mr. Birley, District Magistrate of Dacca to represent the Gurkha outrages; the Magistrate afterwards examined persons who had suffered and promised to see the Colonel of the Gurkha troops on the matter.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Chamber has agreed upon fifty-two millions sterling as the amount of the loan to be issued.

B. COLUMBIA IMMIGRATION.

INDIANS ARE BRITISH SUBJECTS.

DECISION NOT RELISHED.

NEW LEGISLATION MAY BE DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Indian question is becoming a matter of grave concern in Canada. The action of the Judge in granting a *habeas corpus* to prevent the deportation of a Hindu priest is now followed by the finding of the Chief Justice that Indians can only be excluded for idiocy, disease, crime or mendicancy, as is the case with other British subjects.

The decisions are not relished in British Columbia where exclusion is strongly favoured. It consequently seems certain that new legislation will be demanded to regulate the oriental influx.

It is noteworthy that every constituency in British Columbia supports the Borden Government, which will have the delicate task of adjusting local feeling with Imperial considerations.

FAMOUS LITERARY TREASURE.

BURNS MANUSCRIPTS PRESENTED TO SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

At St. Andrew's Day dinner in New York Mr. John Gribbel, a big manufacturer, and collector of manuscripts, suddenly announced that he had bought from a Philadelphia dealer the famous Burns Glen Riddell manuscripts, and would present them to Scotland. The statement was received with deafening cheers, which were renewed when he produced two quarto volumes.

VIGOROUS DEFENCE OF TERRITORIALS.

SIR IAN HAMILTON OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, speaking at Edinburgh to-day, made a most vigorous reply to the critics of the Territorials. He eulogised the Defence Forces of the Dominions, which were vigorous off-shoots of our own voluntary system. He praised the patriotism of the newspapers of the Dominions in that connection, and denounced the English press for finding it easy and pleasant to find fault with the Territorials. He emphasised that the Navy must always have the first position which a compulsory Army service would soon jeopardize. The voluntary service must be the top dog as long as we remain an Empire.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

AUSTRALIA DETERMINED TO RECOVER DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 2.

Australia is preparing to make a determined effort to recover the Davis Cup. Norman Brookes and Dunlop are going to Europe to compete in the leading European and British tournaments. Wilding is also willing to play for the cup.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

HURLINGHAM'S CHALLENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Hurlingham has again issued a challenge for the Polo Cup in 1914, on behalf of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, who has been organising a team.

ALSATIAN CONTRETEMPS.

YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR LAUGHING AT PATROLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Two youths were arrested by the military at Zabern, last night, for laughing at the patrols, and another for singing. The conflict between the civil and military authorities is sharper than ever.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF'S MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff, left Delhi on the 1st instant for Madras, where he will arrive on the 4th. His dates thereafter will be Tanjore, 5th; Trichinopoly, 6th; Ootacamund, 7th and 9th; Mysore, 10th and 11th; Bangalore, 12th to 15th; Secunderabad, 18th to 21st; Bombay, 22nd; Delhi, 23.

CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

BADLA BUSINESS BY BANK.

JAFFER RELIES ON FAIR MINUTES.

MISFEASANCE SUMMONS APPLIED FOR.

In the course of his examination in the Credit Bank enquiry, Jaffer Joosub admitted that within the last nine months of its existence, the Bank did badla business in shares to the extent of about one crore of rupees and that his Bank had advanced the full market value on these shares. He added, however, that 90 per cent. of this business was transferred to the Indian Specie Bank, who also advanced the full market value on the shares. He thought this to be legitimate banking business by which the Bank could earn commission. Mistry, however, advised him to obtain the Board's sanction and he did so by he resolution of 12th February, 1913.

With regard to the resolution alleged to be a forgery, he said he relied on the fair minutes which were final. At the Board's meeting there was no discussion about the badla business and he offered no explanation to the Board. Witness was then closely questioned by the Judge as to the rough minutes which he maintained so far as the resolution was concerned were genuine.

On behalf of the liquidator, Mr. F. E. Dinshah applied for a misfeasance summons against N. R. Mistry and A. C. Rice, lately auditors of the Bank, on the ground that they allowed Rs. 1,57,000 to be paid as dividends when the Bank had not made any profits, and for allowing Jaffer to draw Rs. 10,000 as his salary, which he was not entitled to under his agreement with the Board. His Lordship directed Mr. Dinshah to file an affidavit and obtain an order on that.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, in chambers, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Daver resumed his enquiry in the matter of the Credit Bank of India and recorded further evidence under Sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Companies Act.

Jaffer Joosub was then further examined by the Advocate-General.

Witness said Rs. 13,738 were paid by way of dividend at 5 per cent. for the half year ending 31st December, 1910. He did not recommend that dividend to the Board but he agreed with them in their resolution. Mr. Cama's No. 2 account of his speculations included the Bombay Cotton shares. He had no half share in the speculation of those shares. He did not speculate in partnership with Mr. Cama in any shares. He had signed a letter jointly with Mr. Cama on the 20th, March, 1912, in which it was arranged between them that they held 400 shares in Bombay Cotton including those held by Noor Mahomed and pledged with the Eastern Bank and that in all those they had a half and half share. He had written a letter on 11th May 1912, to Mr. Cama in which he had said we had a half share in the business of the 400 shares of the Bombay Cotton then deposited as security 200 with the Eastern Bank and 200 with the Central Bank. He still said he had no half share with Cama. His explanation was that he had merely signed as a guarantee on behalf of his brother Noor Mahomed. All the operations were carried on by them. He had no interest in their profit and loss. He had also stood as guarantee in the case of 3,000 shares of the Credit Bank. He did not state in the letter that he was a guarantee because he had no sense of doing it at the time and because Mr. Cama was his friend. He gave orders to Tilokchand Mumraj on behalf of Mr. Cama as a friend. There was no consideration for his guaranteeing Noor Mahomed. He had nothing in writing to show that he was only a guarantor. Monies were paid in on two occasions in Mr. Cama's No. 2 account by cheques drawn by Hassan Brothers, because he thought their account was also mixed up with Noor Mahomed. Hassan Brothers he believed were half shares with Noor Mahomed in his half share with Mr. Cama. He had placed the draft report and the audited statement of accounts before the Board for the half year ending 31st December 1910. In it he had suggested the payment of five per cent. dividend.

THE BADLA TRANSACTIONS.

The Bank began dealing in badla business first on the 10th, January, 1913. In May or June, the Bank did some badla business in Government Paper of Rs. 75,000 on behalf of constituents. In October, it did badla in Government Paper of Rs. 10,000. No separate sanction was obtained from the directors for these transactions. He thought this was banking business within his power and that it was not necessary to show that in the minutes. The difference was received but no monies were paid out or received in respect of the Government Paper. In this case he had not taken delivery but the profit for badla was received. Nothing was said to the directors about this. The Bank did not gamble in differences. If it was a gamble, the Bank's constituents gambled. All the transactions were done on behalf of the constituents. The results of these transactions were credited to the profit and loss account. He would not tell who were the Bank's constituents.

Then the constituent whoever he was must have made a present of his profits to the Bank?—No, the profit goes to the constituent and the Bank gets the commission.

He could not explain now but there must be some cause in this instance of carrying the profit and loss of these transactions to the account of the profit and loss account. It appeared from the Day Book that the result of the badla in Government paper was carried to the profit are loss account. Badlas in shares commenced in January 1913.

There were vast transactions in January?—Yes.

They amounted to about 20 lakhs on the debit side and about 19 lakhs 91 thousand the credit side?—Yes.

Was this done on behalf of constituents?—Yes.

Who were they?—Hassan Brothers, Noor Mahomed and Company and Ahmed Mahomed.

Ahmed Mahomed was one of the Hassan Brothers?—Yes.

You knew this business involved considerable risks?—There is always a risk in a business like this.

If the shares drop in value below your advance, you have the personal credit of the constituent only to look to?—Yes.

In this case the Bank paid the full market value of the shares without any margin?—Yes.

You knew Hassan Brothers and Noor Mahomed were paupers?—I cannot say that.

Anyhow Hassan Brothers were?—Personally they had no money but I thought they had a strong back and the elder could be assisted by his father-in-law.

You knew Noor Mahomed had no money?—He was indebted to the Bank.

Very largely?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said he knew Noor Mahomed had no assets to speak of. He had no share in these transactions.

Hassan Brothers had a share. None of these transactions were reported to the Board. These transactions continued up to the closing of the Bank and their total amounted to about a crore of rupees. The **constituents were not the same parties all** the way through. Mr. Cama and Noor Mahomed became partners in this badla business later on. Mr. Cama might have joined in June 1913, and he continued upto the 29th September. After that Hassan Brothers again came in and numerous contracts were made after the 29th.

What is the total loss on these transactions?—I cannot say.

About 20 lakhs?—I cannot say. Fergusson's partner counted about 8 lakhs.

And the ten lakhs of Jehangir Behramji?—That may be.

All through these transactions the Bank was paying the full market price of these shares?—Yes for badla.

There was no margin and no security beyond the shares themselves?—No.

The object of the syndicate was to corner shares?—Yes; but generally all these monies were raised from the Specie Bank.

LEGIMATE BANKING BUSINESS.

How much business did you do with the Specie Bank?—About 90 per cent. of these budlas were transferred to the Specie Bank and they advanced the full value of the shares.

The whole of the buying of these shares was done in the name of the Credit Bank?—Yes.

And the parties looked to the Bank for the margin of these transactions?—Yes.

Before you entered into this business, did you take advice whether this was a legitimate banking business?—No; I thought it was a legitimate banking business and that the Bank could earn commission from the syndicate.

That commission could only be paid by drawing monies from the Bank?—I cannot answer that. Commission would be paid from the profits.

And if there were losses?—The ordinary course would follow.

What was the ordinary course, drawing monies from the Bank?

His Lordship: I suppose if there were profits, the syndicate would take it and pay the commission from that; if there were losses the losses and the commission would be paid by further loans from the Bank, is that so?—Yes, my Lord.

Now as to the directors' knowledge, what have you got to say?—I was under the impression that this business was within my power as a manager but Mistry advised me and said it would be better to obtain the Board's sanction. I therefore placed a resolution to that effect before the Board and got it sanctioned.

His Lordship: Was there one resolution or more?—One, my Lord.

Your brother Rahim was a director at the time?—Yes, I think so.

He knew all about this?—He must be knowing it, I did not tell him. He must have heard it as other people in Bombay heard it.

I suppose all you brothers are on good terms?—Except Rahim.

At that time you, Noor Mahomed and Rahim were on good terms?—I do not think Rahim was my well-wisher; I used to forget and forgive but I do not think he did. He was apparently friendly.

The Bank was advancing him large sums of money?—Yes.

You knew he was not good for the money?—He had a business and I was hopeful of getting the money from him.

If he had not been your brother, would you have given him these monies?—I do not know; in the ordinary course I may have.

RELIANCE ON FAIR MINUTES.

I suppose you rely on the rough minutes of 12th, February, 1913?—And the fair minutes too. The fair minute book is final. For the proof of the Director's resolution sanctioning the badla transactions, I rely on the fair minutes containing the resolution. I do not rely on the rough minutes, because those can be written up in any book or piece of paper.

Now have a look at the rough minutes. You wrote the item relating to badla business?—No; a clerk of the Bank named Sathe.

There are two initials K. K. was the resolution written before or after the initials were put?—It was there when Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin put his initials.

Was there any discussion about this by the directors?—No; it was passed in the usual ordinary way.

What is the usual ordinary way-solemn silence?—Yes.

Nobody asked what badla was?—No.

Did you assume that Sir Bhalchandra, Dr. Gulam Hussein Patel and Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin knew about the badla transactions?—I do not know that.

Did you offer any explanation?—No.

These ten to fifteen lakhs grew to a crore?—That is the total of eight or nine months, it is not done at one time.

THE JUDGE'S QUESTIONS.

The Advocate-General said that was all he asked about the rough minutes and his Lordship then put the following question to the witness:—

The practice in drawing up these fortnightly reports is that you show in the first instance the Bombay transactions and then the up-country transactions; is that so?—Yes.

These minutes are of 12th February?—Yes.

The up-country loans given by up-country branches must be shown up to 12th February, must it not?—Yes.

Now Lucknow loans on the 12th February you could only show as made up to 10th February?—Yes.

And about 14th February you would have information of loans up to the 12th—Yes.

In the minutes these loans by up-country branches have also to be shown?—**Yes.**

And those made by the up-country branches between 10th and 12th could not be shown on the 12th?—Not unless they came by telegram.

Consequently, is it not usual to leave a little space for insertion of loans till the information comes in?—We do not wait for any information. It was not usual to leave a space.

Looking through the book, do you not find spaces left after the up-country branch business?—There is no special space left.

Nowhere?—No.

In the minutes, Lucknow loans are all under Rs. 500 except the last loan which is of Rs. 20,000, was that there when the minutes were placed before the directors?—Yes.

When Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin initialled it?—Yes.

If it was there and regularly written why are the two small words "of seshamal" interlined?—I cannot say; the clerk has written it and he will explain it better.

DIFFERENCE IN INKS.

Now, I want you to look carefully and answer. The ink relating to the entry of Rs. 20,000 is different from the ink of the previous entries, it is much lighter?—Yes.

Can you account for that?—No.

Now look at the writing of the whole minutes of the 12th February and the writing of this resolution; is not that writing much smaller, about half the size of the other writing?—It is a little smaller.

Little or very much smaller?—It is smaller.

Have you noticed that your clerk who wrote these minutes writes a slanting hand?—That is my handwriting.

On what principle do you and the clerk write ?—He writes out the formal business and I write the ordinary resolutions.

This resolution was not a formal business, why did your clerk write?—I took it to be ordinary formal business and therefore I got the clerk to write this resolution.

Answering to further questions put by the Advocate-General, witness said the practice was to send round to those directors present at the meeting the rough minutes in the book, and the fair minutes with the rough minutes transcribed in the fair minute book with a circular. So far as he knew, the fair minutes were transcribed directly in the fair book. That course was followed in this case. Dr. Patel sometimes initialled in my office. Witness did not know if he read the minutes before initialling the circular. He had no discussion with the directors about this at any time until the Bank failed. Nor had he any discussion with Rahim until the Bank failed. It was right as stated by Dr. Patel that for about 18 months before the Bank's failure no committee was appointed but the formal procedure of getting two directors' signatures was followed. The directors were not specifically informed that the committee had been abandoned. They made no further inquiries when there was not a committee than when there was a committee. He could not say that they acted as puppets. They sanctioned all he placed before them, they never refused anything, they never protested against anything, they never discussed anything and very seldom did they ask questions but never about loans.

Did they rely on you?—I cannot say. I do not know what they relied on. It was their look out.

Your view of the situation was that you were under no obligation to tell them whether the borrowers were paupers or not?— I took that view.

This concluded Jaffer's examination.

RAHIM JOOSUB'S EVIDENCE.

Rahim Joosub was the next witness examined by the Advocate-General. Mr. J. D. Davar, who appeared for him obtained protection for this witness under section 132 of the Evidence Act.

Witness said he did not become a director of the Credit Bank from its commencement. His name did appear on the first prospectus which was issued confidentially, but so far as he remembered it was without his authority. He became a director on the 18th February 1910. He had some monies at the time and he had his business, which consisted of his agency of the All India Limited Insurance Company, and his appointment as the resident agent of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, of Canada. He was in debt at that time. He paid Rs. 1,20,000 to his brothers for the goodwill of the agency of the All India Insurance Company, which he took over at that time. This was in consequence of his brother Jaffer having started the Credit Bank. When Jaffer did that, all the brothers separated and witness took over the liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000 from his brothers in consideration of himself being the sole agent and that was the cause of his indebtedness. Besides these agencies, he had about Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 8,000 as assets and he had about 500 shares of the All India. These shares were valued at about Rs. 7,000. That was all he had. Besides the debt of the Rs. 1,20,000 which he had taken over, he had no other debts. Ever since that time, he had been in debt and his liabilities always exceeded his assets. He was in debt to the extent of two lakhs when the Credit Bank failed. He knew M. C. Dharamsey, who was not a particular friend of his. Witness commenced borrowing from the Bank on bills in the beginning of 1911. His liabilities to the Bank went on increasing as time went on and when the Bank closed its doors, he was indebted to the Bank to the extent of two or two and a quarter lakhs of rupees. Last year his brother Noor Mohomed became a partner in the firm of Rahim Joosub and Company, and after that he managed the borrowing. So far as he could say his liabilities should not exceed Rs. 2,50,000. He had not borrowed any monies on his shares. Unless he saw the pro-note, he would not admit that he owed Rs. 1,25,000 jointly with Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz. The monies he began to borrow were monies obtained on bills drawn by him and endorsed by M. C. Dharamsey. He did not remember if he had endorsed some of the bills. All these monies were taken by him from M. C. Dharamsey who took them from the Bank. He had taken over M. C. Dharamsey's liabilities but he did not know if Noor Mahomed had done so. He was in a position to repay the monies he borrowed from the Bank by borrowing from shroffs and other Banks if a demand was made. As no demand was made he did not pay. The Bank was anxious that he should do business with them. He did not depend solely on this Bank for his business. He was not indebted to any Bank now. He paid the hundies of other banks as they fell due. He used to be indebted at one time to the extent of between 30 and 50 thousand to the Bank of Bombay with Dharamsey's endorsement. The Specie Bank gave him credit to the extent of Rs. 50,000. To the shroffs he used to be indebted to the extent of a lakh of rupees. That might be in 1911 or in 1912. At present his firm had claims to the extent of Rs. 40,000 against various parties. Noor Mahomed went out of the firm last October, and all the outstandings were his. He had now about 350 shares of All India, the paid up amount of each of these shares is Rs. 20. Those shares stood in his name and were in his possession. The market value of these shares was Rs. 15. Besides these, he had no other property or jewellery. The loans he took from the Bank were not recommended to the directors by him. He signed the two balance-sheets in the year 1912. He was indebted to the Bank both on the 30th June 1912 and also on the 31st December, 1912. Before putting his signature to the balance-sheets, he had read them. He did not remember if his attention was drawn to the statements that the directors' indebtedness was nil. He had a discussion with the manager about his indebtedness to the Bank and he told witness that the endorser of the bills was taken as the debtor and as Dharamsey had endorsed, his liability did not need to be stated:

"YOU ARE A FOOL."

In June 1911, he wanted to resign from the directorate as he was borrowing from the bank but the manager told him that it was not necessary as he was not borrowing monies in his personal capacity and therefore it did not matter. This was my resignation (produced a letter), and the blue pencil writing across it "you are a fool" was in Jaffer's hand-writing. He gave as his resignation pressure of work because he did not like to write anything else. When the Bank was formed, he did not think Noor Mahomed was in a state of indebtedness. When they (brothers) separated, Noor Mahomed was free from all debts but he could not say if he had any assets. Karmalli had several bungalows at Baroda then and he was doing a large contract business in grain, which brought him an income of Rs. 20,000 a year. Besides that he had the agency of Baroda Tramway Company, from which he made about Rs. 10,000 a year. The value of the bungalows was about a lakh. Karmally was not an insolvent now. he did not know if Noor Mahomed had no monies since the Bank started except what he borrowed from the Bank. Witness's impression was that he had no monies and no debts. Witness as a director sanctioned loans to Noor Mahomed on hundis and bills to the extent of about a lakh of rupees because he was told that the Bank made those loans against the security of those shares. He was told that against a great many of his loans there was security of shares, there might have been a few bills without security. At the meeting of the 8th July 1911, at which witness was present, loans on bills to which Noor Mahomed was a party to the extent of Rs. 2,40,000, were sanctioned. He could not say how much of that was a renewal and how much fresh loans. In the minutes there appeared to be no security but the manager used to say that a large number of shares of various concerns were held by the Bank as securities. He did know that, in every instance, security taken was mentioned in the minutes. He never thought Noor Mahomed was unable to pay because Karmalli Brothers and others who were drawers had going businesses. In June 1912, when Noor Mahomed entered into a partnership agreement with him, he stated that his indebtedness did not exceed a lakh of rupees and witness stated his debts to be two lakhs. He knew Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz, Hasham Rahimtulla and Mahomedbhoy's two sons. He knew they were men of no means now but he was not aware that they were insolvent for some years. He did not know if Hassan Brothers were or were not men of any means.

And yet you sanctioned loans to them for lakhs of rupees?—Yes; loans have been made to them.

He did not know that the two sons of Mahomedbhoy were the sole partners in the firm of Hassan Brothers at the time he sanctioned loans. Hassan Brothers were doing a large business. Witness was told they had big men as partners in the firm and that they were doing large business in manganese ore and export and import merchandise. Witness had never gone to the office of Hassan Brothers nor had he any dealings with the firm. He never met anybody who had dealings with the firm. He did not know if Ahmed had any money but they lived in a good bungalow and had a carriage and horse. He was present at the meeting of the directors held on 15th March 1911, and he sanctioned Rs. 10,000 on a pro-note only to Ahmed Mahomed without any security. He then thought that the monies were safe as he was told that they were doing large business and there would be no difficulty in recovering the amounts.

Continuing witness said he knew nothing about badla transactions. He was at present on good terms both with Jaffer and Noor Mahomed. He was not very intimate with Noor Mahomed. When Noor Mahomed began to speculate while he was his partner, witness did not like it and he protested and on 1st August 1913, he sent a notice to Noor Mahomed. He first heard about Noor Mahomed's speculation in the end of July. Before that he had no idea that his brother was doing badla business. He did not do any business whatever in shares. He did not understand the nature of the badla transactions. He was the secretary of the All-India Insurance Company. That Company had Rs. 15,000 in the current account of the Credit Bank and Rs. 60,000 in the fixed deposit account. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Kazi Kabiruddin, Jaffer and himself had sanctioned that sum to be deposited in the Bank as directors. The deposit was made about the 22nd September for a period of two months. This sum was out of the reserve fund and under the articles the directors had power to invest the reserve fund in any way the board determined. He did not persuade the directors to do this. Jaffer suggested that and the directors sanctioned the investment. The Credit Bank being the **Company's bankers, the sum** of Rs. 15,000 remained there in the ordinary course of business. His agreement with the All-India Company was for 25 years. He had no power to assign his agency but he would terminate it by resigning. He was making an income of about Rs. 17,000 a year out of it. After the Credit Bank failed he was not sent for by Mr. Rustam Cama, Mr. Jehangir Patel and Mr. Shapurji Guzdar. He did not get his agency transferred to A. Hussein and Company. A. Hussein the Company, were the agents of that Company now.

On what terms did you give up your secretaryship! After the Credit Bank failed, I was sent for by the Company's chairman, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who said he heard that all the monies of the Company had been lost in the Bank. He said that was the rumour in the town. I said that is not true. Only Rs. 60,000 out of the reserve fund were lost and that a part of the money will come back by way of dividends. Sir Phirozeshah said I had acted wrongly and I ought not to have deposited the monies in this way.

DID NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ABSENCE.

His Lordship—When you passed this resolution, was Sir Pherozeshah not present!—No, My Lord, he was at Rajkote.

His Lordship—And you took advantage of that?—No, My Lord.

Then you thought it was a good opportunity of making a safe investment?—No, My Lord. Sanction was obtained by a special circular and then I knew that Sir Pherozeshah was not in Bombay.

Continuing his answer to a previous question, witness said when Sir Pherozeshah said I had done wrong, I said I will make arrangements and he said all right. I promised him to see the other directors. The other directors also said I had acted wrongly and threatened to dismiss me. I said why should you dismiss me, I am prepared to resign voluntarily, and I accordingly resigned. The directors then appointed A. Hussein and Company, in my place on the condition that they would make good the monies lost in the Bank.

Continuing witness said he resigned and thus lost his income because he was in great trouble consequent to the failure of the Bank and because he did not take advice before doing so. He started the Bombay Weaving Company and was going to take an outside partner when Jaffer said that a brother was better than outsider and so he took Noor Mahomed as his partner in the hope that the mill would be financed by him with Jaffer's assistance. Noor Mahomed said in consideration of his financing, the mill, witness should give him a half share in the two insurance companies agencies. Witness did that with the result that Noor Mahomed went on scribbling Rahim Joosub and company's signature to bills and brought him to this present condition. The mill was gone and the insurance agencies were all gone. He resigned because he was much worried and he had no time to think.

His Lordship—Why not tell the truth? Did they not threaten to prosecute you? There are people concerned in these transactions who will not tell an untruth. Did you not sell your agency by making arrangements with A. Hussein?—No.

He had no communication with A. Hussein. It was not arranged that A. Hussein and Company, should make good the monies and that he should resign and he was not told that if he assigned over the agency there would be legal difficulties. He had no share with A. Hussein and Company, and he had no interest whatever now in that agency business. He had been to the Credit Bank about the 13th October. There he had seen Mr. Sethna and Mr. F. E. Dinshah. They both asked him questions and he answered. His answers were taken down by Mr. Dinshah. He had no recollection of having said to them that he was sent for in Aboomira's office by Mr. Rustam Cama, Mr. Jehangir Patel and Mr. Shapurji Guzdar, and there they told him that he had done a criminal thing and if he did not resign, Mr. Cama was going to the police and that Aboomya was prepared to take up the agency. He did not meet these gentlemen together in Aboomya's office. He was not prepared to say that the whole of the statement Mr, Dinshah took down was incorrect but it was not a correct reproduction of what he had said. He could not remember whether Mr. Cama did make any reference to police court or criminal proceedings. He remembered that Mr. Patel never said that they would form the company, take up the secretaryship and refund the money.

Further hearing was at this stage adjourned until to-morrow.

MISFEASANCE SUMMONS APPLIED FOR.

To Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, in chambers Mr. F. E. Dinshah, for the liquidator of the Credit Bank presented an order to obtain a misfeasance summons against Mr. N. R. Mistry and Mr. A. C. Rice, both auditors of the Bank, under Section 214 of the Companies' Act and an order to indemnify the liquidator for his costs to come out of the assets.

Mr. Dinshah stated that the Bank's monies to the extent Rs. 1,57,000 were lost in paying dividends when there were no profits and Rs. 10,000 were paid to Jaffer as his salary, though he was not entitled to it under his agreement with the Bank. That sum was wrongly paid.

His Lordship: I suppose this does not bar your claims to any future claims?

Mr. Dinshah: No, my Lord, and I can think of no other at present?

His Lordship: Is this man Rice a man of any property at all?

Mr. Dinshah: I do not think he is.

His Lordship: You better put in an affidavit and present an order with it. I shall then sign it.

Nurse Saraja Bai Bapat of the Cama Hospital has lately received from the High Priest of the Hindus (Shankaracharya) title of Kavya-kalpalata. She is a clever poetess of the Deccan and her writings have been greatly praised.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Dr. Rashbehari Ghose and Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhicary are reported to have received letter bombs from Karachi.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, vice-chancellor of Manchester University, is expected to arrive in Karachi in the first week in January next, to inspect the schools and colleges.

Captain A. W. Byrne R.A.M.C. has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary), 3rd (Lahore) Division with effect from the 21st November 1913, and Major H. F. Shea R.A.M.C., a Specialist in advanced operative surgery in the same division.

At the inquest on the victims of the Elliott Road tragedy the jury found that Lantwar shot his wife on the spur of the moment and then committed suicide. Evidence was given which showed that had led an unhappy life and that quarrels had been frequent between them.

Before Sheikh Nasir-ud-Din, Acting District Judge, Multan, an application was put in for compulsory liquidation of the Peshawar Bank Ltd., of which the head office is at Multan. The Court fixed the 18th instant for the final disposal and appointed Pandit Balmukund Trikha and Rama Ferozdin, pleaders, as provisional official liquidators.

A press communique states:—"With reference to the press communiques" dated the 4th October and 1st November, 1913, the Government of India have decided that with effect from the dates mentioned therein and until further orders, freight on consignments of fodder except folder for the Army Department booked to the stations in Ajmer, Merwara, and the United Provinces referred to in the above communiques, shall in the case of consignments of fodder booked in six-wheeled wagons be recovered from the consignor or consignee at the rate of 9 pies per wagon per mile and that the balance of freight charges calculated at the ordinary traffic rates shall be paid by Government and debited to the head "33 Famine Relief' in the accounts."

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD.

TRIAL AT BENARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

An interesting insurance fraud case is proceeding in Benares in the court of the Joint Magistrate.

Mokshoda Charan Shamadyee of Dacca (East Bengal), Suranath Bhaduri of Benares Khitish Chandra Roy, M.S.C., of Calcutta, Amarnath Bhattacharji, Dharni Shankar Bhattacharji, Dr. Ram Lal Choudhury of Benares, and Baroda Charan Khashnobis, brother of Mokshoda Charan, have been sent up for trial under sections 471 and 488, I.P.C., by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. I. Alston, a representative of the National Indian Life Insurance Company Limited, proved the policy papers of Baroda Charan for Rs. 3,000 and his death report by Mokshoda Charan and the issue of claim forms.

Evidence was given to the effect that on an application from Babu J. K. Sanyal, pleader of Benares, a duplicate set of forms was issued and received back duly filled in including the death certificate by the accused, Dr. R. L. Choudhury certifying no other doctor had treated Baroda Charan.

Dr. S. C. Chakravarty stated that he treated Baroda Charan on the 4th of August last for choleric diarrhoea and subsequently he granted two certificates to that effect refusing to certify that he treated Baroda Charan on the 3rd also as requested by the accused who offered to pay him handsomely for that.

Nogendranath Das Gupta, of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, filed papers relating to two policies of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 on the life of Baroda Charan, a report of subsequent death of Baroda by the accused Mokshoda and the issue and receipt of the claim papers including the alleged forged death certificate by Dr. R. L. Choudhury.

Dr. G. C. Sircar, L.M.S., deposed he did not treat Baroda in the month of August last but that the accused Mokshoda Charan, Dr. R. L. Choudhury and Pleader J. K. Sanyal approached him for a death certificate and offered Rs. 100 but he did not give any. He supported Dr. Chakravarty by saying that he was shown a certificate from that Doctor which the accused said was useless as he was not an L.M.S.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIRATHU, (Viceroy's Capm), Dec. 2.

Seventy-nine guests were invited to meet the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge at the house of Mr. Ali Imam last night. Dinner was served in the new dining room which Mr. Imam has had built. Their Excellencies returned to Government House at 11 p.m.

The Viceregal train left Bankipore station at 10 a.m. this morning. There were present on the platform to see Their Excellencies off Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Major-General May, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Le Mesurier, Mr. Ali Imam, Mr. Nathan, the Maharajah of Dharbanga, and many others. As the train steamed out of the station His Honour gave three cheers for Their Excellencies.

Their Excellencies pay a State visit to His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar arriving at 11-35 to-morrow morning and returning to Delhi on Friday December 5th.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 2.

Captain E. S. Gillett, Army Veterinary Corps, is appointed a Sttaff-Veterinary Officer and Personal Assistant to the Director General, Army Remount Department, with effect from 20th November, 1913, *vice* Major W. F. Shore, Army Veterinary Corps, vacated.

Captain R. B. Langrishe, 62nd Punjabis, is appointed as Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, with effect from 12th October, 1913.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER VITHOBA'S TEMPLE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SHIVAJI LINGOO AND ANOTHER v. RAMCHANDRA KESHAV PUJARI.

The plaintiffs, who are members of the Telugu Munurwar caste, have filed this suit on behalf of themselves as well as the other members of the caste, to have it declared that a certain temple at Kamatipura Street, called Vithoba's Temple, is a charitable temple belonging to the Telugu Munurwar caste, who claim the right of managing it. They further pray that the land on which the temple of Vithoba stands and other land surrounding it may be declared to belong to the said caste; that the defendant, who is a "pujari" (worshipper) of the temple, may be ordered to deliver up possession of the same to the plaintiffs, and that he may be restrained by injunction from receiving offerings at the temple.

The plaintiffs allege that the temple, which belonged to their caste, was rebuilt and enlarged by the caste in or about the year 1850 and has always been under the management of one or more leaders of the caste. In 1898, they employed Ramchandra Keshav, the defendant, as "pujari" of the temple just as his brothers had been employed before him. He was placed in charge of the temple and of the pots, pans and other utensils kept there.

LEADERS CALLED IMPOSTORS.

In May 1912, the defendant sent a letter to the three leading members of the caste, claiming the temple as his property and saying in a subsequent letter that the leaders of the caste were impostors. When in October, 1912, the members of the caste went in procession to the temple to hoist a flag as usual on the Dussera day, the defendant tried to stop them from doing so and subsequently filed an information against them in the Police Court for assault. The information was withdrawn by him, but he has kept on defying the caste and prevented the trustees from executing repairs.

The defendant refuses to deliver possession of the temple to the Trustees appointed by the caste, and claims an independent right to the temple, which is a wholly unfounded claim. The defendant was, the plaintiffs assert, a mere servant of the caste and acted as "pujari" with their permission, which has now been withdrawn.

NOT A SERVANT OF THE CASTE.

In his defence, the defendant denies that the temple belongs to the Telugu caste or that it was ever under their management. He states that the temple was founded about 70 years ago by Ellappa Sadhu, who belonged to the Reddicap community. Ellappa appointed the defendant's father to be "pujari" of the temple and the latter managed it up to his death in 1896. His eldest brother then became "pujari," and on his death the defendant himself acted as such. At no time were either his father or his brother or himself employed as "pujaris" by the caste. Like his father and brother before him, he himself has been in sole possession and management of the temple and is solely entitled to it and the land on which it stands. He had been allowing the members of the Telugu caste to hoist a flag on the temple on Dussera day, but when they claimed to do so as of right, he protested. He has been paying the Municipal and Collector's bills in respect of the said temple out of his earnings as a Brahmin. He is not a servant of the caste and they have no right to remove him.

IDOL OF VITHOBA IN "MUSJID."

In connection with this suit, the plaintiffs have collected some old papers from the Collector's Records, which show that in 1849, Kamati Telugu Mahajan, residing at Kamatipura Street, presented a petition to Viscount Falkland, then Governor of Bombay, praying to be allowed to rebuild the temple which was in a dilapidated condition. They stated that a piece of ground in Kamatipura, 5th Street, was appropriated for the use of charitable purposes and that the petitioners had built a cottage there which was for some time used by them as a "musjid" for the purpose of paying vows. When the vows were discharged, they placed an idol of Shri Vithoba there and used it as a Hindu Pagoda. The petition was favourably received and in 1850 a rebuilding certificate was issued by the Collector of Bombay to Elappa Sadhu as manager of the temple. This, however, seems not to have been acted on, and in 1855 the Court of Petty Sessions, by an endorsement on the said certificate, renewed the permission.

When the case was called on Monday, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Mulla and the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant.

CONSENT DECREE.

After some argument, the parties came to a settlement and the following decree was made by consent. Decree for the plaintiff in terms of the prayers, on their undertaking to forthwith appoint the defendant "pujari" for life to officiate as such and receive the offerings, with liberty to live on the top-floor of the temple free of rent. A registered document entered into between the first and second defendant by which the latter, a cousin of the first defendant, was promised the succession to the pujari-ship was declared to be void and ordered to be cancelled.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Judah and Solomon.

Solicitors for the defendant: Mulla and Mulla.

SUITS BY CREDIT BANK.

DECREE AGAINST CONTRACTOR.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA v. RAHIMTULLA MAHOMED.

This was a suit filed by the Bank against the defendant in respect of three Promissory Notes of the respective value of Rs. 80,000, Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff. He submitted that the winding-up order about the Bank was made about the 1st of November.

The accountant of the Credit Bank was called to prove the Bank's claim. He said that the Promissory Notes were executed by the defendant on various dates. The defendant was a contractor employed by His Highness the Aga Khan. The defendant paid money from time to time and had paid Rs. 67,364-6-7 in all. The defendant had also deposited 8,000 shares of the Credit Bank as security. Subsequently he sold 2,000 of these shares. The Bank was willing to return those shares to the defendant.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff Bank for Rs. 60,134-4-7 with interest and costs.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Payne and Co.

CLAIM AGAINST MILL SUSPENSION.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA v. AHMED HAJI MANJI.

This was a suit on a Promissory Note for the sum of Rs. 25,000 executed by the defendant. Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Desai submitted that his client had filed a written statement. The Promissory Note was alleged to have been signed by the defendant in respect of 5,000 shares taken by the defendant. The defendant was made to sign the transfer form, but in reality no shares were given to the defendant. His client had never got the shares. Interest was debited and dividend was credited in the name of his client, but it was a case where shares were not issued by the company at all. His client was a supervisor in some department of the Indo-China Mills and his Lordship transferred the suit to the Long Cause List. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for plaintiff—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for defendant:—Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA v. ALEXANDER J. AGABIG & MAHOMED CASSAM DHARAMSEY.

This was a suit on Promissory Notes which were endorsed by the first defendant in favour of the second defendant and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Bank. The claim of the Bank was in respect of two Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000, each and three Promissory Notes of Rs. 5,000, each.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff Bank. The first and second defendants appeared in person.

Mr. Jardine submitted that the Promissory Notes became due in January, 1913 and no payment was yet made. The first defendant said that he admitted the claim of the Bank with regard to two Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each; but as regards the three Promissory Notes of Rs. 5,000 each, he did not receive any consideration. He only endorsed them in favour of the second defendant.

Mr. Jardine submitted that they were not concerned with the drawer. They had to do with the endorser. The second defendant, Mr. Mahomed Cassam Dharamsey said that although the notes bore his signature, he did not receive any amount. He did not receive any consideration. He did not get anything when he endorsed them. The first defendant again said that he signed the Promissory Notes in order to oblige Jaffer Jossab, Rahim Joosab, and Noormahomed Joosab.

The second defendant made a startling statement that in consequence of a certain agreement between Jaffer Joosab & Co., and himself he endorsed these Promissory Notes. The agreement was to the effect that he was to get Rs. 200 per month, on condition that he endorsed whatever Promissory Notes he was asked to endorse by Jaffer Joosab. The agreement was dated the 13th April, 1908, and was to run for five years. He received Rs. 200 every month from 1908 till November 1912, for signing these Notes. He endorsed some Notes immediately after the agreement was executed. He got money from Jaffer Joosab. He could not say, how many Promissory Notes and of what value, he endorsed.

Per Curiam:—You enjoyed Rs. 200 for 5 years and you do not know up to what amount you endorsed Promissory Notes.

The second defendant said that he did not know. He could not also say what happened when Notes fell due.

His Lordship showed to the second defendant a Promissory Note for Rs. 40,000 endorsed by him.

Mr. Jardine submitted that he had never seen the agreement above referred to. He did not know what the case of the second defendant was.

His Lordship, therefore adjourned the matter for five weeks. Written statement was to be put in within a fortnight by the second defendant costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Payne & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

DISPUTE OVER PRO-NOTES.

ASHALDAS POONAMCHAND v. EBRAHIM CASSAM.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that defendant had last week asked for a postponement in order to take inspection. Since then they had not heard from him, and though his counsel says they had sent in their written statement this morning, none had been received by the plaintiffs' attorneys.

The defendant had on the 25th December 1912, passed a promissory note for Rs. 751 which was signed by him in plaintiff's presence. The second note for Rs. 551 was executed in the same manner on the 22nd July, 1913. The amount due on the two notes was now Rs. 1,483. There were entries in his books of account of the amounts of the promissory notes. The plaintiff admitted that when the first note was executed, the defendant owed him only Rs. 301 in respect of a prior loan of Rs. 125.

The promissory note for Rs. 551 was really due in respect of the loan of Rs. 301. As to the first note, he said he had advanced the whole amount in cash.

The defendant denied having signed the promissory not for Rs. 751 though his counsel had admitted the signature on both the notes, only denying the liability on them. There was no consideration for the note of Rs. 751.

His lordship said that he was not satisfied that defendant had signed the promissory note for Rs. 751. He, accordingly, made a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 551 only with interest and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidass.

Solicitors for the defendant: Mehta and Dalpatram.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

HAJI ESMAIL GOOLMAHOMED v. ESSACK ESMAIL AND CO.

Mr. Colah appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was on three promissory notes of Rs. 5,000 each, passed on the 17th February, 1909, by the defendant, at first in favour of Haji Janmahomed and by him endorsed over to the plaintiff. They were re-endorsed by the plaintiff in favour of the Bank of India, who have recovered the amount from him. The promissory notes were in possession of the Official Assignee, as Haji Janmahomed was an insolvent, and were produced by a clerk of the Official Assignee.

A decree was made in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 15,000 with interest and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Payne and Co.

DECREE AGAINST CANDLE-BROKER.

MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE v. ABDUL HAJI SAJAN.

Mr. J. K. Bomonji appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was on a promissory note signed by the defendant in October 1911. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim, but asked for six months' time to pay up. He said he was a candle broker and had suffered loss on account of the Municipality pulling down his house.

A decree for Rs. 1,166 with interest and costs was made.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Dubash and Co.

BROKER'S CLAIM DECREED.

R. D. SETHNA v. HAJARILAL GAJADHAR.

Mr. Kajiji appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was on an adjusted account. The original plaintiff was a merchant and Commission Agent. The defendant had asked the plaintiff to act as his broker to buy cloth for him, which the plaintiff had forwarded to the defendant.

Accounts were made up from time to time and sent to the defendant. The last adjustment was made on 4th July, 1913, and signed by the defendant in plaintiff's moonim's presence.

A decree for Rs. 3,724 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum was made.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Surajmal and Co.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR'S INSOLVENT CONSTITUENT.

WARDEN AND CO., v. SULLEMAN JAFFER MISTRY.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jinnah (for him Mr. J. H. Vakil) appeared for the defendant and said that they had filed their written statement, but did not not want the suit to be transferred to the long cause list. They were prepared to fight it as a short cause.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the defence was entirely false. The claim was in respect of tiles supplied to the defendant. The practice was for the defendant, who was a building contractor, either to take the tiles himself or to bring his customers to select them. In every case, however, payment used to be made by the defendant, whether the tiles were supplied to the defendant or to his constituents. Now that one of the constituents has turned insolvent, the defendant turns round and says that the goods were supplied to his constituent and not to himself!

The suit was transferred to the long cause list.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Pestonji, Rustim and Kola.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Payne and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EUROPEAN LADY FINED.

ASSAULT WITH A FIREBRAND.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Doran charged a European lady named Mrs. Daisy Cooper with assaulting Tatia Shivram. The accused is the wife of Mr. Henry Cooper an Engineer on the G. I. P. Railway living at Byculla, and the complainant is the husband of the accused's ayah, Sherabhai, by name.

The evidence was that on the 12th ultimo the complainant for some reason or other, told his wife to leave the services of Mrs. Cooper and come away with him as their child was very ill. To this the accused objected telling her ayah that if she wished to go she should first have to bring another woman to take her place.

The complainant however seemed in no mood for bargaining and holding his wife by the hand wanted to lead her out of the room when Mrs. Cooper intervened and struck the complaint a severe blow with a firebrand on his left arm fracturing the bone and knocking him to the ground. The complainant reported the matter to the Police and was then removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment by Inspector Doran.

The accused's defence was that on the day in question the complainant went over to her **place, walked boldly into the kitchen, and began packing up his wife's belongings.** The accused asked him what he was doing when he pertly replied that he was making ready to take his wife away with him as their child was very ill and her presence was required at home. Just then the complainant's wife entered with Mr. Cooper's tiffin carrier. She (the ayah) questioned the complainant, as to why he had packed up her things saying at the same time that she had no intentions of leaving the accused's services. If their child was ill he should bring him over to Mrs. Cooper's place and there she would attend to him. The complainant then got very angry with his wife and said that she would have to come along with him whether she liked it or not. He then forthwith seized her and dragged her out of the room and in doing so they both fell down; in this fall the complainant hurt his arm.

Sherabai denied these allegations in Court. She accused Mrs. Cooper of having assaulted the complainant and said that she did want to leave the house.

John Menezes, the the surgeon who treated the complainant, stated that in his opinion the fracture of the arm was caused by a blow with some hard substance and not by a fall.

His Worship after recording evidence remarked that the defence story was very improbable as all the witnesses of both sides corroborated the complainant's statements. He therefore convicted the accused and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

MOTOR PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sheeley charged one Mr. Hartter with driving his motor-car along Mayo Road at 7 p.m. on the 30th October last without the left front light alight.

Mr. Hartter pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 2.

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BENGAL COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR ON COUNCIL GOVERNMENT.

POWER OF NON-OFFICIALS.

A SYMPATHETIC SPEECH.

(From our Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Governor made a lengthy speech, detailing the legislative work of the session and thanking the non-official Members for the help they had rendered in expressing their views on the measures before the Council by putting questions and moving resolutions.

In conclusion His Excellency said:—I feel sure that nothing will do more to secure good Government for Bengal than if the Members of this Council show themselves to be thoroughly practical as well as full of independence. You cannot be too full of independence in your views provided only those views are firmly based on knowledge and your aims have been well thought out. My Government will always, I hope, listen to those views expressed here and will try to find a common point where our aims and your aims can unite, but this will only be brought about in proportion as we show each other what our real aims are. I don't say we don't do this, but I think there must be a risk slight perhaps, but still a risk of your sometimes not doing it and of our sometimes not doing it, if the officials and non-officials get too much into the habit of treating each other as necessarily opposed. A Government and an Opposition cannot exist in our assembly in the same sense as they exist in England, at any rate if those who are not members of the Government are to work effectively for their country.

POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY.

You non-official Members beat us the Executive Government once not long ago. I was not sorry when you did it for it showed you what you could do. You may beat us again and it may be well that this happen sometimes, but power carries with it responsibility and I trust you will resist all temptation to beat us merely for the sake of beating us. I hope this not because I wish to avoid trouble for myself or for the Government, but because I am anxious for the reputation of Council Government in India and especially in Bengal. When the non-official Members beat the Government nothing particular need necessarily happen. The Government can go on just the same as, if it had not been beaten. The Government will always, I hope, examine carefully any question on which it has been beaten and if it honourably can, will meet the views of the non-official majority, but it seems to me that if once the beating of the Government were to become common at the hands of men voting with a light heart against the Government without any clear and well thought out idea of what the result would be, if what they support is or is not carried out, a blow will be struck not to the prestige of the Government but to the prestige of the Council, and that will be a great set-back to Indian progress.

THE HONOUR OF BENGAL.

For the honour of Bengal it behoves the politicians of Bengal to recognise their responsibilities, to shape their political conduct deliberately and to think out the results. It specially behoves us all to be circumspect just now. Things have happened in Bengal which we all deplore. Such things may happen again. I don't believe things such as I refer to, will be common. I feel sure they are not generally approved but they have happened. I quite sympathise with your reluctance to believe in such things and with your hope that the officials may perhaps at times have been unduly suspicious. Nothing hurts one more than to find that any one whom one loves or whom one admires has done things which one must hate or despise. You love and admire your country, and I sympathise with you in your jealousy for the honour and reputation of Bengal. But the Government too is jealous for the honour of Bengal, for it is by the state of Bengal that our Government must be judged. We must if Bengal is to hold its proper place, all work together. There is much wanted, much in the way of education, much in the way of the development of the capacities of Bengal which wants careful working out and which can only come to a successful issue if both the officials and non-officials unite in giving each other a fair chance. I am not going to elaborate this idea. I think you understand me well enough. I will merely say once more that as Governor I thank all of you, officials and non-officials in this Council, for the help you have given to my colleagues and myself in our work, and I look confidently to you to continue giving us that help.

After interpellations several alterations were made in the Bengal Levislative rules after which the Bengal Municipal Sanitary Officers' Bill was passed. The bill to provide for the Registration of Medical Practitioners in Bengal was also introduced. The Act will not interfere with the practice of medicine but will only effect to register the names of medical practitioners who were in possession of degrees.

PREVALENCE OF DACOITY.

Of the five resolutions sought to be moved and then withdrawn the most important one was that moved by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea asking for a commission to enquire into the prevalence of dacoity in Bengal.

Mr. Duke, in reply, said that during the last five years there were 1,511 dacoities of which 54 were political. That was not more than three and a half per cent. and again in other provinces dacoities were more frequent than in Bengal in proportion to population. Mr. Duke stated in conclusion that the activity of the Government and the Police was enough for preventing political dacoities.

In view of what Mr. Duke said Mr. Banerjea withdrew his resolution.

The Council adjourned till January 13.

THREATENED SCARCITY IN U. P.

NEED FOR RELIEF MEASURES

LARGE AREA AFFECTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Decr. 1.

The Government of the United Provinces in a letter dated 16th November, reports on the Agricultural condition owing to failure of monsoon.

The area is affected to such an extent as to deserve special attention and includes the whole of the Agra Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Divisions, the whole of the Allahabad Division except the Allahabad District in which only the portion south of the Jumna and Ganges is affected and the Kheri-sitapur and Hardoi-districts in the Lucknow division. These districts include an area of nearly 46,000 square miles with a population of about 19¼ millions. Throughout the whole of this area special measures are required involving at least suspension of revenue and an unusually large distribution of takavi. If, however, winter rains are received in time and are well distributed, the area in which actual famine conditions are likely to prevail and relief works are likely to be required is likely to be considerably smaller..

During the course of his enquiry it was brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor that certain lines of railway are projected, work on which would materially assist in supplying labour. The most important of these is the railway now under construction from Cawnpore to Banda. If it were possible to undertake the branch from Rath to Sumerpur, labour would be required in large quantities. In the Agra district the line projected from Agra through Etah to Kasganj would be of value. It is understood that a line has been surveyed from Shahjahanpur through Budaun to Hapur. This would meet the needs of the worst affected tracts in both the Shahjahanpur and Budwan districts. Two branches of the Lucknow-Sitapur railway running from Ramnagar on the north to Jharekapur and from Powayan through Muhamdi and Mitauli to Jharekapur would assist in the Kheri district. If any work could be undertaken on the East Indian Railway in Cawnpore that also would be desirable. It is understood that the question of doubling the line in that neighbourhood has been discussed. The collector of ballast at Shankargarh in the Allahabad District would provide work for the affected Tract there. Steps are being taken to register the names of candidates who would be required for relief work.

It is probable that the services of military officers will be required but before application is made for the service of these the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the course of events should be awaited.

DHARWAR INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

A correspondent writes:—The Dharwar Industrial Exhibition is being visited daily by hundreds of people who come even from distant places to witness the rich collection of various kinds of Exhibits. The proceeds will go to the proposed Karnatak College fund. It will be kept open till the 17th of December.

The collection of funds for the proposed Karnatak College is going on in all seriousness. The sum has already risen up to thirty thousand and the Presidents of different local Committees are sparing no pains to add to the collection. His Excellency the Governor, during his visit to Dharwar, said he would be glad to see the Karnatak College an established fact ere long, provided sufficient sympathy towards the same is evinced by the peaple of the Karnatak.

MORE LETTER BOMBS.

EXPLOSIVE BILLET FOR MR. GOKHALE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who is staying at Metcalf House received an explosive letter on Sunday morning of the same character as that sent to Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and others. The letter was originally sent to his address Servants of India Society, Poona, whence it was redirected to Delhi. It was posted from Karachi and bears the post mark of that city.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

OBSERVANCE AT BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

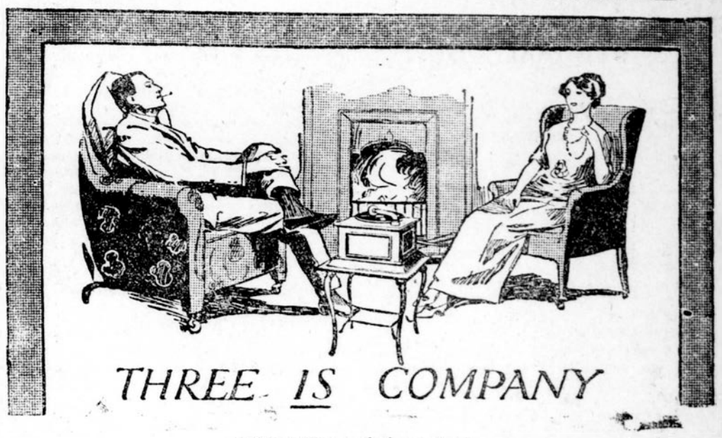
BANGALORE, Dec. 1.

A salute of 31 guns was fired this morning in honour of Queen Alexandra's birthday.

The Maharaja of Mysore arrived from the capital last night to spend two weeks here before going to Bowringpett junction to open the new line of railway to Kolar town.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore left Mysore this morning to inspect the military stud farm at Kunigal.

Council, Sir James Meston was welcomed by Dr. Sundar Lal. His Honour replied, dealing with business before the meeting. He said several questions referring to the South African trouble had been omitted from the agenda as he did not think the Imperial Government and the Government of India ought to be hampered. The Town Areas Bill was taken into consideration and passed. The Local Rates Bill, was introduced and the debate was still proceeding when the Council rose for the day.



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A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

ON PICNICS.

We are coming to the days of all sorts of fun and frolic, of which not the least enjoyable is the picnic, either by land or by water—for me the latter please. It is often a little difficult to cater for a large party because of the bulkiness of the food carried and all the etceteras. I strongly recommend having, what I call, a "finger picnic" as much as possible, *i.e.* comestibles that do not need the aid of knives and forks for their consumption. It is quite easy to arrange, because there is such a wonderful variety of sandwiches one can make for the meat part, and all sorts of dainties for the sweet part. The absence of all the impedimenta required for a knife and fork meal lightens very considerably the bhandobast the hostess has to make. Even if it be a so called Dutch picnic, where everyone contributes something, it is still quite possible to carry out my idea. Drinks of course, one must take, and heaps of them, for there is nothing so conducive to thirst as a picnic, even after sundown.

FINGER PICNIC."

I propose giving a possible menu for a "finger picnic" with the recipes for making all the items. I am a great believer in having home made food as much as possible; to me it is more than worth the trouble it gives, and you will always find your guests remark on the niceness of the good cheer which is home made. We will suppose you start away about three o'clock in the afternoon for one of the Islands in the Harbour, and the refreshments are to consist of tea and a supper. I should strongly recommend boiling the water fresh on arrival at the place where the picnic is to be; everyone enjoys the fun of building a fire, the difficulties of making it burn and all the little details incident to the preparation of tea, which never tastes so nice as when made of freshly boiled water at a picnic. It may be necessary to take water, indeed, it is always wise to have a supply of it in case there is difficulty about it; that of course depends on where you are going, a place like Elephanta would be quiet easy.

FRESH TEA.

Have two good sized kettles, and the tea done up in rommy muslin bags, just the right quantity for the water each kettle will hold, let the tea infuse in the kettle in the freshly boiled water just for the right time, when the bag should be removed. The second kettle can come to the boil in time for the second quantity wanted and the same process can be repeated, so that each brew of tea is absolutely fresh, with the delicious aroma nothing but freshly made tea will give. It is wise to have yet a third bag in hand, for somehow, folk on a picnic will drink three times the amount of tea they will at home. Do not use the infused tea again, it is a false economy and the servants will be delighted to have it for their own use; I have always found that they prefer the leaves to boil into a nice strong tanninnified concoction. Do not have meaty sandwiches for tea; there are plenty of other nice ones for which I will append the recipes, and cakes of all kinds, not forgetting a good supply of plain thin brown and white bread and butter. This can be all ready prepared and wrapped in butter-paper and plantain leaves, put in a tin, as also the sandwiches and any cakes likely to become dry. Nice enamel mugs are as good as anything for picnics, as there are no saucers for the cups to slip about in and they take up less room in the packing. For supper I would suggest half a dozen kinds of meaty sandwiches; really dainty ones I mean, which any one could make a meal off; finger, layer and roll cakes for the sweet part and if not too ambitious, good home made icecreams to finish up with. I know this will sound a big thing to anyone not knowing about such matters, but after I have old you of my arrangements I think you will agree, it is not so alarming as it sounds.

SANDWICHES.

To begin with the sandwiches; there are two or three points which just make the difference between sandwiches and sandwiches. The bread should not be too elastic and crumbly, the butter should be used with an unsparing hand and the fillings should be varied, and either pounded or cut in such small pieces that there cannot be the undignified situation of some one biting into the sandwich, and dragging a long piece of meat out of the bread, too big to take in the mouth altogether and with no mean of dividing it! The best bread for sandwiches, is the "sandwich loaves" sold by the confectioners here; they form a large square which can be cut into decent sized sandwiches and the bread is not too elastic and full of holes. In cutting the slices keep the knife well sharpened with a steel and butter them in pairs the two inside sides to each other because they then fit each other like a glove. With some kinds of sandwiches, egg for instance, it is better to mix the filling with the butter, season it all well, and just spread the bread thickly with the mixture; for ham or Bologna sausage the butter should be seasoned with pepper and mustard, which has a much nicer result than a careless or hasty dabbing with the mustard alone, which means one mouthful so mustardy that your eyes water, and none at all in the next three. Personally I prefer to mince and pound the ham and use it as a paste. Tinned tongue and Bologna sausage make delicious fillings, pounded prawns with a dash of lime and green chilli, cheese grated and mixed with butter spread on the bread with watercress or cumumber between, calf's liver pounded with bacon and seasoning makes a capital imitation of the more expensive pate-de-fois-gras and so on. But here is where the mistress's supervision is required in the suitable flavouring of all these different fillings, for it is in the delicacy of the flavouring that the sandwich is appetising or not. Again, do not spare the butter nor the filling mixture, for the bread is only more or less, the vehicle for the conveyance of the meat in as easy manner as may be. There may be then, ham, Bologna sausage, tinned tongue, egg, cheese, pounded prawn and sardine sandwiches, which surely will be variety enough for the meaty part, but little meat patties or sausage rolls are also very much liked and might be used instead of some of the sandwiches. For the sausage rolls have the pastry made short and good and let them be no larger all told, than two fingers wide. The sausage meat can be all mixed together, seasoned as liked, and divided into portions large enough to make little rolls the size of the first finger. The patties can be made quite small, of nicely flavoured chicken mince, such as most cooks can make for a vol-au-vent. These complete the meaty party of the supper.

SWEETS.

For the sweet part, there may be lemon-curd, cheese cakes, which are always great favourites, and little mere-cornered jam puffs, besides the various layer and roll cakey sweets, of which there is an endless variety. Now for the ice cream. That may be served in inexpensive little paper cases which pack in quite a small space and will prove the crowning glory of your entertainment. In any case ice must not be spared, and if the icecream is properly frozen at home, and plenty of ice is packed round the freezers and they are kept with the ice, you will find that the cream is in capital condition when it will be needed. There is yet another hint which will be a matter of taste and opportunity; a supply of good, clear soup which may be heated up and served in the cups which were used for tea. It is wonderful what a pick-me-up really good clear soup is and it is also a sort of appetiser. It would be difficult to get it made in time, and in Bombay it would be no use trying to prepare it over night, so one of the best ways is to use a good brand of tinned soup, add to it Lemco or some such meat essence and fresh fried vegetable flavouring. This could be easily done in the morning and bottled ready for use.

A FUNNY EPISODE.

This reminds me of a vastly funny episode I had on one of the many picnics I have been to on yacht and other water craft. Our then host, was one of the finest yachtsmen that ever walked, having come out from England in a little thirty tonner craft, a feat which made a world-wide sensation. He had quite a little sort of saucer craft in those days and the four of us had gone over one very blowy day, to a pretty knowle the other side of Mora. We two ladies were landed and had to wade from the dinghey to the beach to do so. We were fearfully hungry, and we could not think what on earth the two men were doing on the boat, disappearing, into the well, reappearing and going on like mild Jack-in-the-boxes. At last we saw them put off from the boat and went on the beach to help carry the gear up to the high ground. Into my hands was put a great magnum of claret, so hot I nearly dropped it and I said to the other girl, "Just feel this Nora, no one at home would believe it if you told them that half an hour in the sun would make the claret as hot as this," and hastened off to put it under the ice. In due time, we were all settled round the table cloth spread on the ground, when I was puzzled to see our host place a small basin before each person, and then after looking about ask "Where is the soup?" The soup," thought I, and a horrible idea crossed my mind as I said falteringly "Was is in a claret bottle?" "Yes of course it was, and that was what we were busy heating all this time, and nearly melting in the process." Still more falteringly, I said "Oh, I thought that was wine and put it under the ice!" Our host was a wonderfully happy-go-lucky individual, but this occasioned the nearest approach I had ever seen in him to downright crossness. The bottle was unearthed from the ice and of course, by this time was nearly cold and not very appetising. It seemed, that if there *was* anything our host was willing to dispense with, it was *not* hot soup, so you can imagine the sort of frost that prevailed until we were all a little less hungry. On our return to dinner about ten o'clock at night, as the steaming soup was placed on table, our host said plaintively "The pity of it all was, that the soup was not hot!" I have already overrun my allotted space, so will give some very easy and appetising recipes next week. But, If you take soup at all, Let It Be Hot.

WEEK-END BED CURE.

LATEST RECIPE FOR GOOD HEALTH.

Spending the week-end in bed seems to most people a woeful waste of time, writes "P" in the "Daily Mail". There are, however, a few wise people who have tried it and have found so much benefit to result that they prefer a day or two in bed to a week-end of amusement. A West End doctor recommended this practice as the surest means of preserving a woman's freshness and beauty. Dr. Mitchell Bruce, the famous London therapeutist, says that rest is, of all ordinary conditions, the one most favourable to repair.

Now this is exactly what the modern woman (and the modern man) most needs—repair. Life as we live it nowadays is very exhausting. The nerves, the brain, the heart, and every part of the body are taxed to the full both by the stress of business and the still greater stress of pleasure.

REMEDY FOR WRINKLES.

And while the woman of to-day, in consequence of more exercise in the open air, is physically better than the women of former generations, she is not quite as well as she might be.

Wrinkles come on quite as early in life as ever, corpulence, a result of degeneration, is just as troublesome as formerly, anaemia is still far too common, and while there is less hysteria or nervous excitement there is more neurasthenia, or nervous breakdown.

For these, and for almost every ill of womankind, there is no such remedy as rest.

Suppose, instead of week-ending in the country, a person were to stay in bed what would happen to her or his body system?

Every part that is tired by the week's work would be restored to vigour. In ordinary life the eyes and ears are constantly receiving stimuli. These not only wear out the organs themselves, but, travelling up by the nerves they exhaust the brain.

REST AND REPAIR.

In bed there would be a minimum of eye and ear action, and eyes, ears, nerves, and brain would have rest and undergo repair.

When one is up and about every part of the body has to work hard. The muscles must work to move the body and keep it erect. The nerves must work to enervate the muscles. Heat has to be produced at enormous cost of energy to keep the body warm, the heart has to labour two or three times as hard as when one is lying down. the stomach, liver, and kidneys are all in a state of great activity.

Now, the more work the body does the more waste material is produced. In the daytime, while one is active, this waste accumulates, makes the blood and other fluids impure, produces a muddy condition of the skin laxity and wrinkles, acne and other skin affections weariness, irritability, and a host of other conditions that take from a woman's attractiveness and a man's efficiency.

But give the whole body a long rest in bed and you reduce the need for action of all the organs. Less heat is needed, less food too, and therefore, the stomach gets a rest, less waste is produced, and the blood is left purer. Eyes, nerves, brain, heart, lungs, muscles get an opportunity for recuperation.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The mind is calm. Old, worn-out tissues are removed, new healthy tissues are laid down. And the woman who stay in bed on Sunday is a new woman on Monday.

There is no other remedy equal to this for irritability for the depression that comes from fatigue, the nervous weakness due to the stress of life, and the heart profits especially.

How I carried out the plan, at the suggestion of a doctor, was as follows: I went to bed early on Saturday night (eight o'clock), read talked to a friend, played a game of chess with him, until sleepiness came on. On Sunday I was not called, but slept until nature awakened me. Then I moved my bed on to a covered verandah, and so obtained the benefit of the air. All Sunday I breakfasted, lunched and dined very sparingly, chiefly on milk and fruit, avoided smoking, and took things indolently. On Sunday night I had a warm bath, finding it difficult to sleep without some such change in the days's conditions. On Saturday I was in the day's conditions. On Saturday I was fresh as a lark.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

PEASANT'S SOUP.

FLEMISH FISH.

CHICKEN A L'ITALIENNE.

MUTTON LIKE ROEBUCK.

CORNFLOUR RAMEQUINS.

BURNT CREAM.

Soup Vegetables, As. 4; Fish, As. 6; Fowl, As. 12; Mutton, As. 10-6; Eggs, As. 6; Potatoes, As. 2; Vegetables, As. 3; Odds and Ends, As. 3. Total, Rs. 2-14-6.

PEASANT'S SOUP.

Cut up two small cabbages, three carrots, three onions, and a head of celery into neat pieces and cook them in two tablespoonfuls of fat with pepper and salt for half an hour, covering the pan and shaking from to time time. Then add rather more water than will eventually be wanted and simmer the whole for three hours. Rub through a sieve if liked, add any flavouring to taste and serve with little cubes of fried toast.

FLEMISH FISH.

Fillet the fish; saute it in a little seasoned fat in a cass srole till it is lightly coloured, dredge it well with flour and cook a little longer then add white sauce flavoured with anchovy and Harvey sauce and let all cook with the cover on in a low oven for half an hour; serve in the casserole.

CHICKEN A L'ITALIENNE.

Chop up the liver with grated onion, minced parsley, lean bacon, and a little fat. Fill the chicken with this; saute it in fat and cover with slices of bacon. Roast or bake till done, remove the bacon and let brown a little. Make a sauce with flour, butter, grated onion, the juice of a lime, pepper, salt, two anchovies chopped and a glass of sherry. At the last add the yolk of an egg and serve with the fowl.

MUTTON LIKE ROEBUCK.

Set the mutton to soak in a mixture of oil, chilli vinegar, lime juice and it a little of the peel grated, grated onion, a tablespoonfull of redcurrant jelly and a glass of red wine. Turn it in this mixture for some hour; lard it with thin strips of bacon and braise it in a closed pan wit hthe marinade, with which the meat may be if basted frequently. Thicken the marinade liked with cornflour, season somewhat highly and add a dash of spice. Serve with the meat.

CORNFLOUR RAMEQUINS.

Boil cornflour in milk and when thick add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, pepper, salt, two drops of onion juice, salt and a pinch of sugar. Half fill paper rameguin cases with this, then place a teaspoonful of grated cheese and minced olives and fill up with the paste. Bake in a moderate oven till well heated through.

BURNT CREAM.

This is a nice variation of "brown custard". Stir a teaspoonful of flour into the well beaten yolks of four eggs till just warm, add gradually two large capuls of warm milk, two tablespoonfuls of pounded pistachio nuts, a pinch of spice, sugar to taste and a little grated lime peel. Stir till it all thickens but it must on no account boil. Put the dish put the oven with a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of water, and let it turn a rich brown. Pour in the custard mixture and serve immediately.

The man named Romesh Chunder Chuckerbutty who was arrested in connection with the Beliaghatta explosives case and subsequently released on bail of Rs. 500 was discharged on Saturday.

On Sunday the Police raided a mess in Dixon's Lane, Puddopukur, Calcutta. The searched lasted two hours but no arrest was made.

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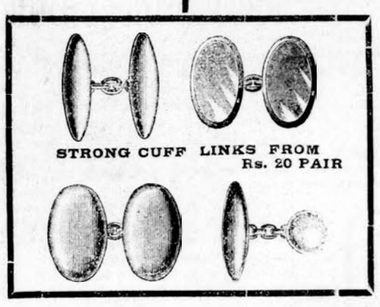

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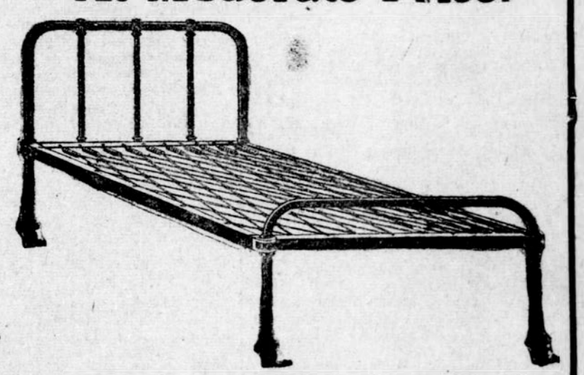

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